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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HEARST, TAMMANY, MITCHEL, AND AMERICA

DEFYING "Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollerns," John Purroy Mitchel accepts an independent renomination as Mayor of New York, and by thus linking the war and non-partizan municipal government as campaign issues, strikes a chord that vibrates throughout the nation. Thus we find newspapers in Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, and many other States championing his candidacy. In Boston *The Transcript* advocates "a really national campaign" to reelect him, declaring that "the interest of the nation in his reelection is at this moment as great as that of the city of New York." The Boston *Herald* reminds us that New York is not the first American city to find its politics entangled with war-issues, touches on Chicago's experience with Mayor William Hale Thompson, and on the recorded opposition of Mayor Curley, of Boston, to drafting men for overseas service, and goes on to say that if the New York and Boston elections should repudiate the Administration's policy, "the moral effect on the country at large, and on our lawmakers in Washington, would be most unfortunate. Such victories would undoubtedly prolong the war and cost us the lives of men."

"I will make the fight against Hearst, Hylan, and the Hohenzollerns, against Murphy, Cohalan, O'Leary, and all the Tammany brood, against the corruptionists and against the disaffected, against the seditionists and the obstructionists, against all those who would plunge New York back into the welter of police debauchery, of graft, of slovenly government, of neglect, of poor service, of brutality, and of waste that have characterized every Tammany administration this city ever had."

While Judge Hylan, the Tammany candidate, insists that his Americanism is no whit behind Mr. Mitchel's, the idea that Germany has interests at stake in this election persists in many quarters of the press. "The defeat of Mitchel would be a victory for Germany" and "a national dishonor," insists the Boston *Transcript*, which remarks further: "A vicious, criminal, corrupt, and ignorant municipal control, such as Tammany Hall would institute, would be of great advantage to the enemy. On the other hand, Mr. Mitchel has been a tower of strength to the nation in his post of duty."

This, no less than the fear of Tammany's return to power, is the reason given by other Republican papers in New York and throughout the country for urging New York Republicans to vote for Mr. Mitchel, the independent candidate, rather than for Mr. William M. Bennett, the regular Republican nominee. Mr. Bennett, it is argued, can not be elected; consequently a vote for him is merely a vote taken away from Mr. Mitchel, and increases the chances of Judge Hylan, the Hearst and Tammany candidate. The cause of non-partizan good government is at stake in America's greatest city, says the Galveston *News*. But the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), agreeing on this point,

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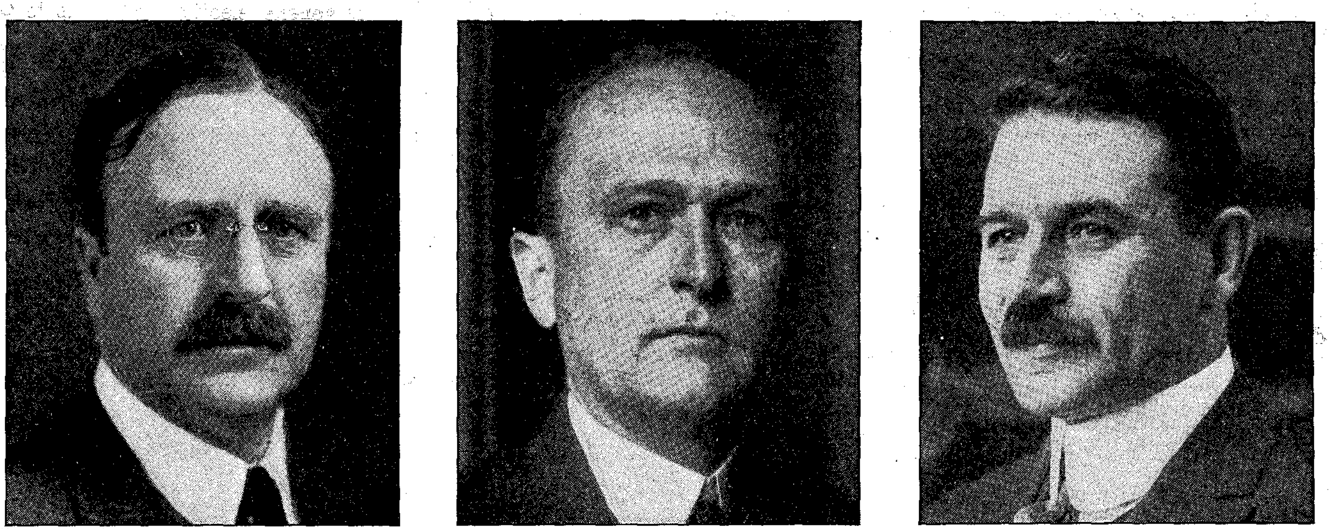

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JUDGE JOHN J. HYLAN,

The Tammany and Hearst candidate.

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WILLIAM M. BENNETT,

The Republican candidate.

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MORRIS HILLQUIT,

The Socialist candidate.

THE MEN WHO ARE RUNNING AGAINST MAYOR MITCHEL.

goes further: "Were Mr. Mitchel to suffer defeat after having announced the stand he will take during the campaign it would be a severe blow to American patriotism and cause vast satisfaction to the hirelings of the Kaiser." "The issue of war or peace will probably be the deciding factor in the coming election," declares Mr. Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, who explains that "this election will furnish the first great electoral contest in this country since the entry of the United States into the war, and, as such, it will give the first opportunity for the people to express their opinion on the war."

The first dramatic feature of the New York campaign was the recount of the primary ballots, as a result of which the Republican nomination, given to Mayor Mitchel, the Fusion candidate, by a narrow margin on the first count, went to former State Senator William M. Bennett. The New York Republican County Committee, however, has refused to indorse his candidacy. Mr. Mitchel then announced that he would remain in the race as an independent if there were a "genuinely substantial demand" that he do so. This demand found prompt expression in a non-partizan citizens' mass-meeting in front of the City Hall on October 1, when his candidacy was indorsed by leading citizens of many affiliations, the speakers including Colonel Roosevelt, Charles Evans Hughes, Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the New York State Public Service Commission; Henry Morgenthau, E. H. Outerbridge, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and George B. McGuire, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor. Colonel Roosevelt, appealing to citizens of all parties to reelect "the man who has given New York the best municipal administration it has ever had, and the man who now in New York stands foremost as an embodiment of the spirit of true Americanism," said:

> "There is nothing fifty-fifty about his patriotism. He is straight United States. Nobody has any doubt where he stands, and there is no pussyfooting around. They say, 'He is a good American, but not enough of a one to hurt any one else's feelings.' That is not the way with Mitchel. When he has found a man who is against America, he has hurt his feelings, and his body, too, if necessary.
>
> "John Purroy Mitchel stands for moral courage and for physical courage. He stands for entire disinterestedness. I have watched him close up, and I know that of which I speak when I say that he has scornfully tossed to one side any appeal whatever that could be made to him from the standpoint of his own interests or his own future. He has had but two purposes in view, first, to serve the city in executive office, and next to serve all of us by serving the nation as an American citizen and patriot."

Addressing Mayor Mitchel on the same occasion, former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes said in part:

> "We are here in the interest of non-partizan efficient government. You incarnate that principle. . . . Every civic concern has prospered under your administration. . . . We do not propose to turn over the interests of this great community to those who have labored to debauch it and make its administration infamous. We know Tammany Hall, and it is because we know the purposes from which it never deviates that we want you to run again for Mayor. . . . . .
>
> "There is a deeper reason for this meeting. We are at war. Seditious and traitorous influences are constantly seeking to poison public sentiment, to embarrass our Government, to benumb our activities when they should show the full strength of a united people. Every one opposed to the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war is opposed to you."

Among the other men of national reputation and of various parties who have publicly urged Mayor Mitchel's reelection are ex-President William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker, who ran for President on the Democratic ticket; ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor last year, and Charles Edward Russell, who has been the candidate of the Socialist party for Governor. Says Mr. Russell:

> "Mayor Mitchel's administration has been so incontestably superior to anything we have ever known that even if nothing else were involved but efficient government, every good citizen must support him. But there is something else. The fight upon him is made simply because he has been American and stood for the American faith and cause. Let us make no mistake. This is all there is to the anti-Mitchel campaign. We should understand distinctly that every vote cast against John Purroy Mitchel is a vote for Germany against the United States. Pro-Germans have made this issue. Let every American meet it like an American, face to face."

Accepting the nomination urged upon him, the Mayor said in part:

> "My fellow citizens, the record of this administration is the reason for its reelection, is its title to the confidence of the people of New York. . . . . .
>
> "That record is a challenge to the patriotism, to the conscience, and to the common sense of the people of this city. They will choose. If they prefer a government inspired by Murphy, Hearst, Cohalan, and the Kaiser they will vote for Mr. Hylan; if they prefer a government dedicated to pacifism and prostration, and following the fantasms of socialism, they will vote for Mr. Hillquit; if they wish to throw away their votes they will cast them for Mr. Bennett. For myself, I can promise what I have given in the past, an administration dedicated to service, conceived in honesty, guided by the principles

of business, uncontrolled and unafraid, loyal always to America and to the ideals of America."

Charles F. Murphy, boss of Tammany, resents the charge that Tammany is not loyal. He says:

"We challenge the Mayor to submit proof of the disloyalty of this organization. It would not nominate or support any candidate not loyal to the Government or country. Tammany disloyal? The answer is our record in every war since the foundation of the Government.

"To-day many of our boys are at the front or getting ready to go there. Others are volunteering, and still others have gladly accepted the draft. . . . . . .

"Maybe my nephew, William H. Murphy, is not a patriot?

"He is a Sixty-ninth Regiment volunteer. So are many of the sons of our leaders. Nick Hayes's boy is in the Army. Three of Jimmy Hagan's sons are also in the service. Two of Judge Moss's sons are doing military duty. Why, from my own home district thirty men volunteered for the Sixty-ninth alone. I can name a hundred members of this organization also who are doing their bit for their country this minute. . . . . . .

"Our Tammany members of Congress have supported every war-measure. Our speakers are urging the purchase of Liberty Bonds. We are behind Uncle Sam and the President to a man."

Replying in an address at Cooper Union, Mr. Mitchel declared that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hearst are really the joint candidates for Mayor on the Tammany ticket; and he called attention to the fact that—

"Mr. Murphy did not discuss the consistent policy of Mr. Hearst, beginning with the outbreak of this war, preaching the doctrine of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, preaching the doctrine of the conqueror and of the oligarch, that doctrine which began with advocating that this country merely stand by and squeeze all the profit out of the warring nations that it could until Germany was stopt at the Battle of the Marne, and then began to point out the horrors of the war and to show how it would befit America to undertake to open negotiations for peace, in order that a peace favorable to the nation that had occupied another's territory might be effected at that time, and how then, as the war went on, that doctrine was continuously preached, pointing out that there were equal equities between the warring nations and advocating interference here and there in the interest of Germany and against the interests of certain of the Allies, down to the time that war was declared by the United States in protection of our interests, and for the sacred principles of human liberty involved.

"And he then began to preach the doctrine that this country in this war ought not to send her men over there to fight the battles of democracy and to protect the territory of this country against the future invasion that would follow if we did not."

Mr. Hearst's papers, which are naturally arrayed against the Mayor, are convinced that "the Republican primary has written in advance the result of the general election"—that is to say, the defeat of Mr. Mitchel. The New York *Journal* calls upon him to "explain the primary fraud in your behalf," while *The American* characterizes his campaign as "a campaign of intolerance, of arrogance, of proscription, and of titanic egotism." Mr. Hearst himself has said, in a letter declining the Mayoralty nomination:

"The defeat of Mayor Mitchel is absolutely essential to the safeguarding of democratic principles and the restoration of the rights of the citizens in their own government.

"I have no personal hostility to Mayor Mitchel. He is an amiable young man, but without character or principles. He has a silly ambition for social recognition, and a weak willingness to place himself entirely in the hands of selfish and sinister interests and allow himself and his great public office to be used for the private advantage of these selfish interests and against the public welfare. . . . . . .

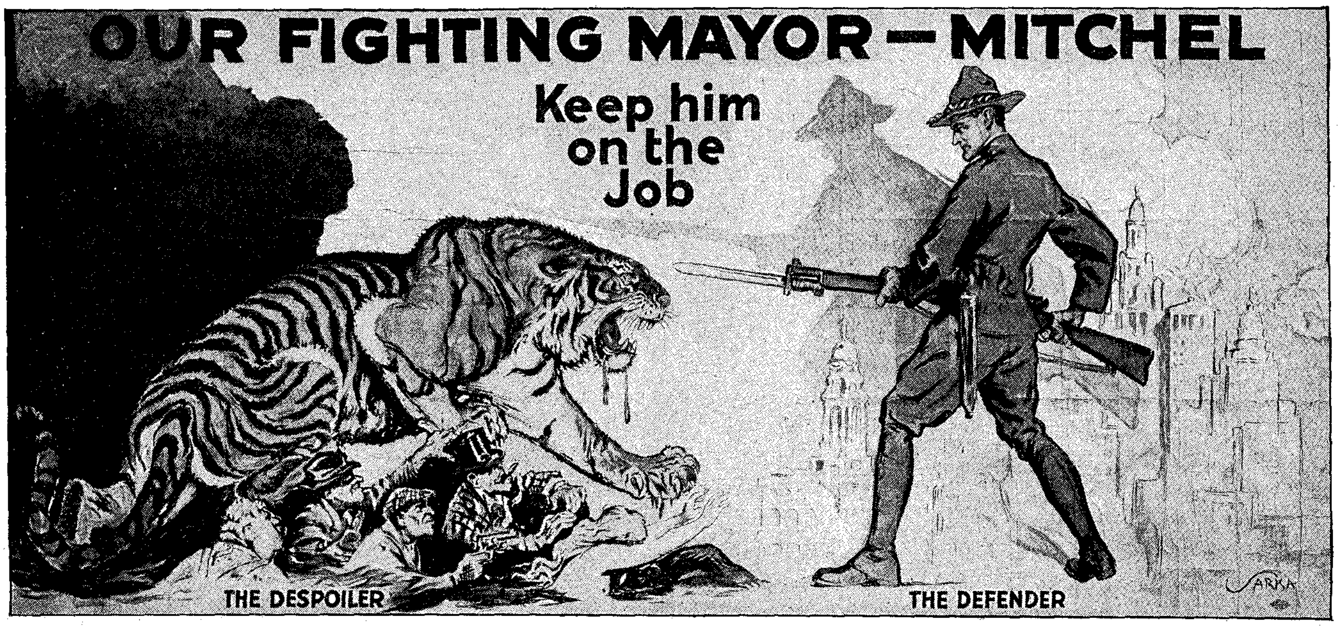
"I am opposed to Mayor Mitchel because there have been more sordid scandals in the Mitchel administration than in all the Tammany administrations which have preceded him since the days of Van Wyck."

Scarcely less hostile is the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which denounces as "false and fraudulent" Mr. Mitchel's claims that the issue involved is that of loyalty against disloyalty. Recalling Dr. Johnson's description of patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel," *The Citizen* says:

"It is because the record of the administration in much that rightly belongs to the city campaign is, to speak plainly, of the foulest kind that the Mayor and his managers invite us to believe that not the city administration, but the conduct of the war against Germany, is 'the supreme issue.'"

In the main, however, the press of New York are behind Mr. Mitchel's candidacy, among his supporters being *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Sun* (Ind.), *World* (Dem.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *Globe* (Ind. Rep.), and *Evening Post* (Ind.). Judge Hylan's election, thinks the New York *World*, would not be a victory for Germany, but it "would be a victory for Charles F. Murphy, and that is bad enough":

"The objection to Judge Hylan is not that he will bring the Kaiser into the City Hall but that he will bring the Tiger into the City Hall. The United States Government will deal with the Kaiser, but only the voters of New York can deal with the Tiger, and the sooner they wake up the better. It is true that there is a certain parallel between the German autocracy and the Tammany autocracy. Both administer government for their own benefit to protect their own special privileges. The Tammany district leaders are born Junkers who learn nothing and forget nothing, and both autocracies are essentially predatory. Nevertheless, the issue should not be confused."



ONE OF THE MITCHEL CAMPAIGN POSTERS.

DRAFTING EVERY POCKETBOOK

EVERY POCKETBOOK IN THE COUNTRY is touched directly or indirectly by the new war-taxes, observe press writers in Washington and elsewhere, altho at the same time the new Revenue Law is being characterized as "a real conscription of wealth." Out of the total of some two and one-half billions to be raised, the income tax and profits tax are expected to yield more than $1,800,000,000, or, as the Springfield *Republican* puts it, "the Government will now take from 'wealth' some two billions of dollars a year which 'wealth' kept to itself before the Great War began, and this exaction will be increased next year and the year after if the war does not end in the near future." When the New York *World* makes a close examination of the new Revenue Law, it actually finds that "except for postage-stamps, practically every dollar" of its two and one-half billions is to be exacted from wealth and luxury. Perhaps it is because they hold both views of the law to be justified that Congressman Kitchin and Senator Simmons, respectively responsible for the legislation in the House and Senate, express such satisfaction with it. Mr. Kitchin has been quoted as saying that the burden of taxation "is shifted around equitably between rich and poor, and while every one has to pay, none has to pay unfairly." And he adds: "We had before us virtually all past bills of this country and many of those drawn in foreign countries since this war began, and this is a better measure than any of them." Yet other members of the two Houses of Congress admit that there are imperfections in the measure and talk of amendments to be made when Congress again meets. The New York *Evening Sun* finds in the law serious "inequities," "obscurities," "incomprehensibilities," and "unworkabilities." But as against these flattering words from Washington and sharp criticisms from New York, we find *The Tribune* of Oakland, California, judicially remarking that "with the exception of minor details of distributing taxation against which legitimate objection might have been offered, the Administration appears to have devised a sound, workable plan of financing the war."

Annual Income	*Married Man's Tax*	*Single Man's Tax*
$1,000....	...	...
2,000....	...	$20
3,000....	$20	40
4,000....	40	80
5,000....	80	120
6,000....	130	170
7,000....	180	220
8,000....	235	275
9,000....	295	335
10,000....	355	395
11,000....	425	465
12,000....	495	535
13,000....	570	610
14,000....	650	690
15,000....	730	770
16,000....	830	870
17,000....	930	970
18,000....	1,030	1,070
19,000....	1,130	1,170
20,000....	1,230	1,270
21,000....	1,360	1,400
22,000....	1,490	1,530
23,000....	1,620	1,660
24,000....	1,750	1,790
25,000....	1,880	1,920
26,000....	2,010	2,050
27,000....	2,140	2,180
28,000....	2,270	2,310
29,000....	2,400	2,440
30,000....	2,530	2,570
31,000....	2,660	2,700
32,000....	2,790	2,830
33,000....	2,920	2,960
34,000....	3,050	3,090
35,000....	3,180	3,220
36,000....	3,310	3,350
37,000....	3,440	3,480
39,000....	3,700	3,740
40,000....	3,830	3,870
41,000....	3,990	4,030
42,000....	4,150	4,190
43,000....	[4,310	4,350
44,000....	4,470	4,510
45,000....	4,630	4,670
46,000....	4,790	4,830
47,000....	4,950	4,990
49,000....	5,270	5,310
50,000....	5,430	5,478
75,000....	10,180	10,220
100,000....	16,430	16,470
150,000....	31,930	31,970
250,000....	69,930	69,970
500,000....	192,930	192,970
1,000,000....	475,430	475,470
10,000,000....	6,490,430	6,490,470

"CHARGE IT TO THE KAISER."

This includes new and old income tax. Earned incomes over $6,000 will also pay an 8 per cent. tax on the excess, unless this clause is repealed.

Five million Americans who have until now been taxed only indirectly by their Government, will find the new law directly affecting their incomes, as a Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Press* calculates, for "the income tax now reaches down and takes its levy from every married man or woman with an income over $2,000, and every unmarried man or woman with an income over $1,000, and the war-profits tax reaches every corporation with a net income over $3,000, and every partnership and individual operating a business which yields more than $6,000 net income during this year." But one need not be too quick to congratulate oneself on not being one of these five million. Because, "you can not buy any article that has been freighted by rail or water, you can not ride on a train, send a telegram, visit a theater or ball park, buy a bottle of patent medicine, a baseball bat or any other kind of sporting goods, a tube of tooth-paste or any other toilet article, own an auto, a motorcycle or a motor-boat, draw a time draft, buy a bond or share of stock, or send in a proxy for an election, without paying tribute to Uncle Sam." From the cradle to the grave most of man's activities will now be taxed, points out an Associated Press correspondent, since "baby's first dash of talcum powder, under the 2 per cent. manufacturers' tax on cosmetics, will help the Government carry on the war, and after death the Federal collectors will be on hand to get the inheritance tax, at advances on the present rate of from 1 per cent. on $50,000 to 10 per cent. on $1,000,000." Many every-day activities, it is noted, will become more expensive:

> "The person who writes a postal-card will be caught, for cards will sell for two cents each, by the provisions of the bill. Letters will be three cents. One will be taxed when he goes to a moving-picture show, if the admission is more than five cents, one-tenth of the cost of the ticket. That rate will affect all who attend amusements from the man in the gallery to the one in the box. A host of stamp taxes, designed to raise $30,000,000, also will 'get' the man with little money in many ways. His greatest consolation is that the consumption taxes, which would have made him pay on coffee, tea, and sugar, were stricken from the bill. . . . . . .
>
> "Included in the taxes imposed on manufacturers are levies of one-quarter of a cent a foot on motion-picture films, 2 per cent. on the sale price of chewing-gum, and 3 per cent. on automobiles, musical instruments, and jewelry.
>
> "Even drowning one's tax troubles in drink or sending them up in smoke will cost more, for levies are increased on all kinds of drinks and on tobacco. The new rate on whisky is $2.10 per gallon and beer $2.50 a barrel. Wine taxes will be doubled, and even grape-juice will be taxed a cent a gallon.
>
> "A person can not escape taxes by travel. Eight per cent. is assessed on passenger-tickets, and steamer-tickets also pay a tax."

With certain exceptions, the new taxes became effective when the President signed the bill on October 3. The increases on first-class mail are operative in thirty days, while the second-class mail increases do not go into effect until July 1, 1918. As the Washington press dispatches inform us:

> "New income and war-excess profits taxes are based on income of the 1917 calendar year and payable before March 31, 1918.
>
> "All stamp taxes, including those on parcel-post packages, will become effective December 1. Amusement admissions and taxes on club dues will go into effect November 1, as will taxes on freight and passenger transportation, sleeping-car, drawing-room, and steamship berths; pipe-line transportation; insurance policies, and telegraph and telephone messages costing fifteen cents or more."

The so-called excess-profits tax not only furnishes nearly half of the total yield of new war-taxes, but it has been the chief cause of controversy during the long weeks while the Revenue Bill was under consideration in the Senate, the House, and the conference room. An explanation of the workings of this new departure in taxation is furnished, after consultation with the tax experts in Washington, by Mr. B. M. Manly, Washington correspondent of the Scripps-McRae newspapers. He first tells in the Cleveland *Press* who must pay:

"Every corporation with a net income exceeding $3,000 and every partnership or individual with a net income derived from the operation of any kind of business which exceeds $6,000 for the present year is liable to pay a tax on the amount of its excess profits.

"This includes everybody that buys or sells anything, all kinds of agents and commission men, including commercial travelers, unless they are on a fixt salary without commissions. It also includes all kinds of professions."

This tax, it may be noted, is in addition to the corporation income tax, and, in the case of business and professional men, is thought to be in addition to the personal income tax. Some hold this to be an injustice, since those enjoying unearned incomes are taxed but once.

Excess profits under the new law bear practically no relation to the amount earned before the war. Excess profits are figured thus, according to Mr. Manly:

"First determine the net income of your business for each of the years 1911, 1912, and 1913, by subtracting from the gross amount of business done in each of these years the proper deductions for expenses, interest, taxes, and depreciation, substantially as described for income taxes, except that you can not deduct gifts and charitable donations.

"Average these and see what percentage they are of the actual capital invested in the business during the same three years. If they average less than 7 per cent., you will be allowed the full 7 per cent.; but if they average more than 9 per cent. you will be allowed only 9 per cent. Only if they fall between 7 and 9 per cent. do you take the actual average.

"For example, with $100,000 of actual capital, if the average net income is $8,200, that would stand as 8.2 per cent.; but if the average was only $3,500 you would be allowed 7 per cent., while if it was $50,000 you would be allowed only 9 per cent.

"While you have to go through all this rigmarole in making your return, for all practical purposes you might as well take an average of 8 per cent. and let it go at that.

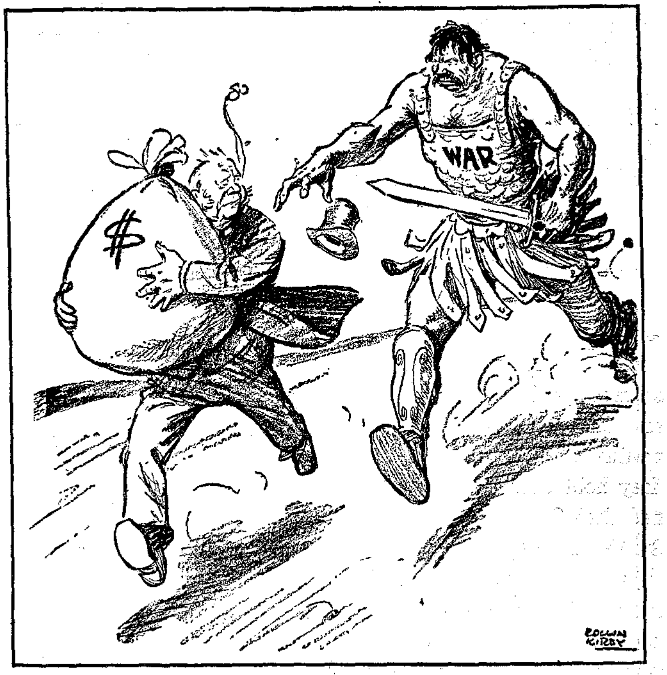
"After you have this prewar rate of profit determined, you apply that percentage to your present capital, add $6,000 to it for individual or partnership business and $3,000 for a corporation, and subtract the result from your net income for the year 1917. This gives you the amount of your excess profits on which you will be taxed.

"For professions and all kinds of businesses and trades in which only a nominal capital is employed, it is obvious that this plan can not apply. So the act provides that they shall pay a flat rate of 8 per cent. on the amount by which the net income exceeds $3,000 if they are organized as corporations and $6,000 if they are run by partnerships or individuals."

ESTIMATED REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE NEW WAR-TAXES

Incomes, individual and corporate	$851,000,000
Excess profits	1,000,000,000
Distilled spirits	135,000,000
Rectified spirits	5,000,000
Fermented liquors	46,000,000
Wines, liquors, etc	7,000,000
Sirups, soft drinks, etc	13,000,000
Cigars	10,000,000
Cigarets	21,500,000
Tobacco	30,000,000
Snuff	1,800,000
Cigaret-papers	100,000
Freight transportation	77,500,000
Express packages	10,800,000
Passenger transportation	60,000,000
Pipe-lines transportation	4,500,000
Seats and berths	4,500,000
Telegraph and telephone messages	7,000,000
Insurance	5,000,000
Automobiles and motor-cycles	40,000,000
Musical instruments, phonographs, records, etc	3,000,000
Motion-picture films	3,000,000
Jewelry	4,500,000
Sporting goods	1,200,000
Pleasure boats	500,000
Proprietary medicines	3,400,000
Perfumery and cosmetics	1,900,000
Chewing-gum	400,000
Cameras	750,000
Amusement admissions	50,000,000
Club dues	1,500,000
Stamp taxes, including playing-cards and parcel post	29,000,000
Inheritance taxes	5,000,000
Virgin Islands products	20,000
First-class mail matter	70,000,000
Second-class mail matter	6,000,000
Munitions-manufacturers' tax	25,000,000
Total	$2,534,870,000

Much apparently hangs on the official definition of capital. As understood by the makers of the new tax law, it has no relation to the amount of stock outstanding, nor does it include bonded indebtedness or borrowed money on property. It must be determined for each year and for each business, as Mr. Manly summarizes this clause of the law, by adding the following items:



RUNNING HIM DOWN.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

"Actual cash paid in, the actual cash value of other property paid in to secure shares in the business, and the surplus or undivided profits actually employed in the business. Patents, good-will, and franchises are to be allowed only the cash value of the stock or other property exchanged for them, in the case of all intangibles not to exceed 20 per cent. of the stock now outstanding."

The taxpayer, after thus determining the amount of excess profits, and finding out what percentage these are of his actual capital, applies these rates:

On less than 15 per cent. of capital	20 per cent.
15 to 20 per cent. of capital	25 per cent.
20 to 25 per cent. of capital	35 per cent.
25 to 33 per cent. of capital	45 per cent.
More than 33 per cent. of capital	60 per cent.

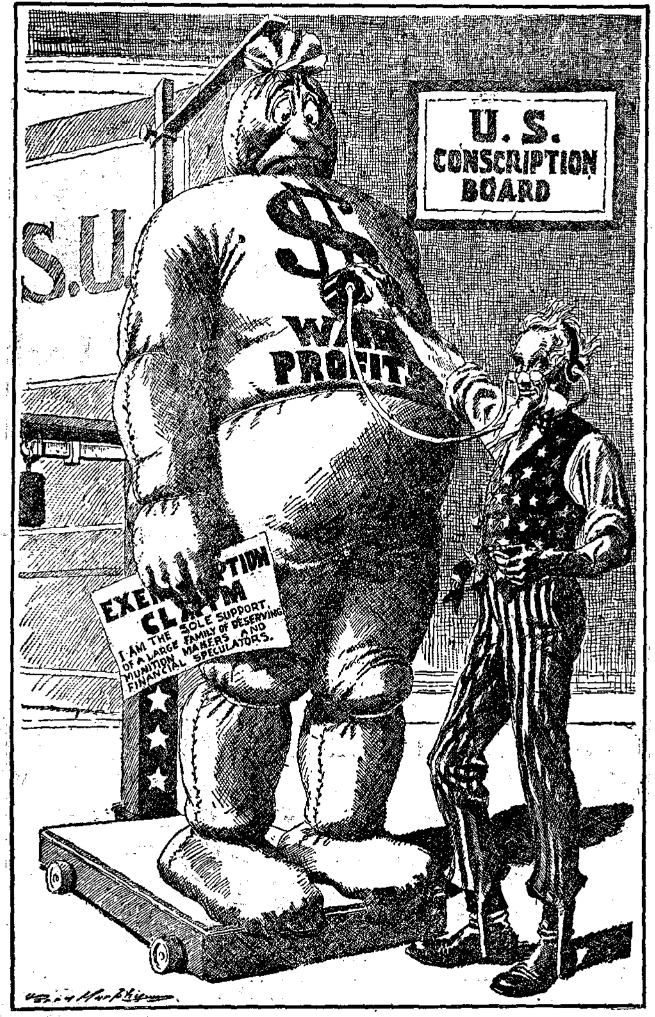
This matter of the taxation of excess profits, as readers will remember, has engaged the attention of newspaper editors and members of Congress for many months. Few editors seem to be completely satisfied with what Congress has done. While the New Orleans *Item* admits that this measure tends to distribute war-costs more widely and justly than any previous law, it finds the income sections more useful than the profits provisions, and insists that neither goes far enough. The New York *Evening Mail* waxes indignant. The law, it declares, "refuses to take any decent proportion of the war-profits which our corporations are earning." Besides, *The Evening Mail* objects to the method used for ascertaining excess profits. It believes Congress should have based the tax on the difference between actual earnings of corporations in 1917 and average earnings in prewar years.

Senator La Follette, who was so conspicuous in the fight for "conscripting wealth," agrees with these editors that the law as finally enacted does not go far enough—in fact, he says that real conscription of wealth has been defeated. But here the New York *World* flatly contradicts him, saying:

"Wealth has been conscripted by this measure as never before, but it has not been destroyed. The only defeat sustained by anybody in pending legislation has been inflicted upon men who have no sympathy with the war and whose advocacy of violence in taxation has been well calculated to embarrass both Government and people in its prosecution."

Several papers assert that this is neither a "war-profits" nor "excess-profits" tax. As the Newark *News* remarks:

> "The war-profits sections were intended to reach not all profits, but certain profits due to war-industry, and that was their justification. This justification is destroyed the moment the distinction is destroyed between war-profits and profits in general. The bill destroys the distinction.
>
> "By basing the so-called war-tax provisions upon capital invested, and by the use of an arbitrary and in some instances an unfair and burdensome definition of capital, Congress has now reverted to confused thinking and experimental devices."


S.U
U.S. CONSCRIPTION BOARD
$
WAR PROFIT
EXEM PTION
CL IM
I AM THE SOLE SUPPORT OF A LARGE FAMILY OF DESERVING MUNITION MAKERS AND FINANCIAL SPECULATORS.
Murphy

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NO EXEMPTION HERE.

—Murphy in the New York *American*.

The increase of second-class postage rates, with the establishment of a zone system and discrimination between reading matter and advertising, has been hotly attacked in the press and criticized on the floor of Congress. But it should be remembered that Congress will meet again in less than two months, and it has been openly stated that it is the intention of many who voted for the bill to introduce amendments eliminating or modifying some of its most criticized provisions. In the case of the second-class postage increases it is significant that they do not go into effect until next July.

With the passage of this emergency war-tax bill, which is expected to raise over $2,500,000,000 in revenue, additional to the $1,333,000,000 to be obtained under the existing law, and with the earlier passage of the $11,500,000,000 war-credits bill, the main features of the Government's financial program for the present fiscal year have been completed, as the Oakland *Tribune* notes. And the California editor comments on this program:

> "The estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year, after deducting receipts under existing laws, will be, according to the Treasury Department, about $10,449,000,000, from which the $2,000,000,000 of bonds already issued may be deducted, leaving substantially $8,500,000,000 to be provided for. The emergency revenue bill will raise $2,400,000,000. Under this arrangement 28.3 per cent. of the war-costs will be met by current taxation and 71.8 per cent. by bond issues.
>
> "Thus in the first year of the war the United States proposes to raise by direct taxation 9 per cent. more than England during the third year of the war, 21 per cent. more than France or Germany, and 27 per cent. more than Canada. . . . During the second year of the war it may be possible to levy heavier taxes, but it is not unwise in the first year to experiment with the unquestionably safe 28 per cent. and observe whether a larger burden would dry up many large sources of revenue."

THE "YELLOW PERIL" MADE IN GERMANY

THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN WAR-SPECTER, which for years has haunted both peoples, making each fear and distrust the other, has perhaps been laid in its grave by Count Ishii's earnest assurance that it was never anything but a bogy "made in Germany." If confirmation of his charge were needed, the Zimmermann note completes the picture. "To the Japanese Government and nation anything like armed conflict with America is simply unthinkable," declares the head of Japan's visiting commission. And he expresses this confidence in spite of the fact that Germany has been intriguing for more than ten years to set his country and ours at each other's throats. Thus German diplomacy, whose sinister activities in South and Central America have had the unforeseen effect of buttressing the Monroe Doctrine and adding vitality to the Pan-American idea, scores another ironic triumph by pushing Japan and the United States, not into the grapple of war, but into the embrace of friendship; and many papers join with the New York *Journal of Commerce* in proclaiming "the passing of the yellow peril, which has been the most wide-spread of international scares."

In our country and in his, German agents "were at work yesterday and are at work to-day," and even now they whisper "first in your ear and then in mine," declares Count Ishii. Speaking to a Washington audience he said:

> "Every prejudice, every sympathy, every available argument has been appealed to and used to show to your people and to ours what a low, cunning enemy we have each in the other and how much dependent we are upon the future friendship, support, and good-will of Germany. . . . . . .
>
> "The world has been flooded with tales of Japan's military aspirations and Japan's duplicity. Have these been borne out by history? Even now the German publicity agent whispers first in your ear and then in mine. To the accompaniment of appeals to the human heart, he tells to me stories of your duplicity and to you of mine."

Again, in New York, at the Japan Society's dinner in honor of the commission, he laid at the door of German propaganda most of the friction that has developed between the two peoples:

> "If we have succeeded in exposing to the American people the main causes of our mutual misunderstandings in the past, and if as a result of this visit the two peoples will but believe that the distrust, suspicion, and doubt are the result of careful German culture throughout the last ten years, we will have done much for ourselves and for you.
>
> "We have harbored the German and we have received him as a mutual friend. His marvelous self-centered and ordered existence, his system, his organization, and his all-pervading self-assertion, coupled with the insistence of the greatness of his Fatherland, have appealed to us until, in a state of hypnotic sleep, we have allowed him to bring us almost to the verge of mutual destruction.
>
> "The agent of Germany in this country and in ours had as his one purpose the feeding of our passions, our prejudices, and our distrust on a specially prepared German concoction, until, drugged and inflamed, we might have taken the irrevocable step

over the edge, and at his leisure the vulture might have fattened upon our remains.

"This is not a picture overdrawn. It is true."

And he added:

"The day has dawned in which the yesterday is forgotten, when old prejudices, old misunderstandings, fade and you greet us as we greet you, old friends and new-made brothers in the struggle for human liberty, human freedom, and national existence."

Not the least among our past misunderstandings, it seems, related to Japan's intentions toward China. Touching on this point at another New York banquet the Count denounced as of German origin the persistent cry of the "closed door" in China, and said:

"In spite of all the effort to make you believe that Japan as she grew stronger was always trying to close the door, I tell you that there never has been an hour when our common sense or our sense of our own responsibility failed us. Why close our door in violation of our pledges, or endeavor to close our neighbor's door, when we are in honor bound to protect it? . . . . . .

"I am persuaded that the grumblings and the whisperings about a door closed in China by the Japanese against America did not come from the broad and generous heart of the enterprising American in New York or elsewhere, but is the result of ten years of an enemy's effort to create prejudice and distrust. Gentlemen, I assure you that a closed door in China has never been and never will be the policy of my Government."

In the course of the same address Viscount Ishii pledged his country not to violate the political independence or territorial integrity of China. In words that have been hailed as formulating "a Monroe Doctrine for Asia," he said:

"We will not only not seek to assail the integrity or the sovereignty of China, but will eventually be prepared to defend and maintain the same integrity and independence of China against any aggressor. For we know that our own landmarks would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference in China."

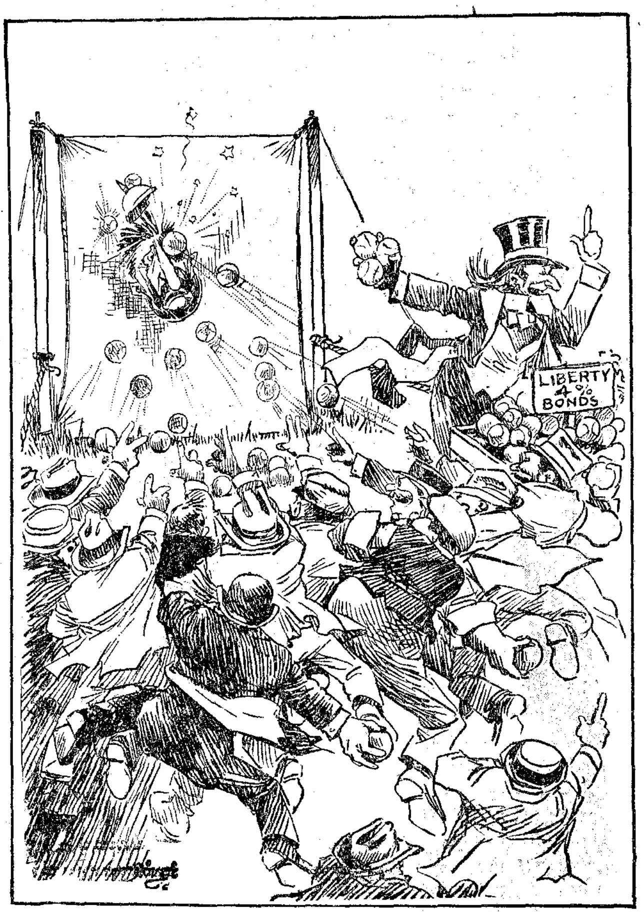
This voluntary pledge, says the New York *Times*, has "removed all chance that differences might arise between the United States and Japan out of the development of her policy toward China." The Boston *Christian Science Monitor* thinks that the Viscount's declarations on China's integrity and the open door constitute "the most important political document of its kind which has been given to the world since the war began." Very generally our editorial observers see the spectral monster of Japanese aggression fading in the dawn of a completer mutual understanding between this country and Japan. "Of all the friendly missions that have visited this country," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "that of the Japanese has perhaps contributed most to laying the ghosts of future wars." "Who can doubt now that every fake newspaper report about Japanese aggression in Mexico was inspired by German agents," asks the Springfield *Republican*, which goes on to say:

"All the Magdalena Bay canards in the past decades were made in Germany. Pan-German professors and editors long ago decided that the United States and Japan must fight for the mastery of the Pacific, and so the whole force of suggestion in the imperialistic literature and journalism of Berlin and the Rhine valley was directed to promoting such a catastrophe. A good working understanding between Tokyo and Washington was the last thing desired in the Wilhelmstrasse.

"It is true that both the United States and Japan have vast interests in the Pacific with which those of the European Powers are scarcely comparable, and that, whatever happens to Europe, the Japanese and ourselves must solve the problems which the geographical position of the two countries imposes upon them. These problems include the intercourse of Occident and Orient, immigration and emigration, the economic and commercial development of China, and the general political evolution of the Chinese people. It is not to be understood, evidently, that all these profound questions have been settled in a few 'conversations' at Washington the past month; what we do hope, however, is that the two Governments have cleared away misconceptions as to each other's purposes and have established a community of ideals, if not of interests, in their respective methods of approach to unsolved questions."

LENDING OURSELVES A FEW BILLIONS

WHEN A GERMAN INVESTS in one of his Kaiser's war-loans he may bid his money good-by with some doubts about ever seeing it again, for Germany is undertaking her seventh war-loan as we start out with our second, and the Washington *Herald* remarks that the paper of the German Government "represents nothing but the fiat of Potsdam" and is "sustained purely by the confidence of a German peace"—a peace which they dream will bring "huge indemnities, huge territorial acquisitions." Paper has been pyramided on paper until a structure has been erected which is fantastically impossible from the standpoint of "sound finance and economics." Our war-allies have bonded themselves to the hilt in comparison to what we have done or intend to do, notes the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*. Their loans are largely spent abroad, in America and elsewhere, while we pay our proceeds to ourselves, very much like shifting our money from one pocket to another. Our first loan merely opened the door to the nation's wealth, says the Denver paper, and the second "will not begin to test the wealth of this Republic." In fact, we have had three years of "abnormal profit-taking" from the nations at war and we are now "spending our own Government loans and the loans which we make to our Allies in this country." The New York *Sun* observes that the money we lend our Allies "does not, in the main, ever go outside the three-mile limit, tangibly as currency or intangibly as credit." The same is true of the Liberty Loans; and in thousands of cases the lender will receive his own money back again as wages or profits, and the Government will pay him interest on it for years and then repay the whole sum.



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STEP UP, STEP UP, EVERYBODY!

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

In announcing the second Liberty Bond issue, we learn from a Washington correspondent of *The Sun*, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo stated that it is for three billion dollars or as much more as the public evince a desire to accept to the limit of the authorization by Congress. The three billion dollars is the minimum sum desired by the Federal Treasury, we are told, but the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of this to the extent of not more than one-half of the sum by which the subscription exceeds that amount. In other words, according to Secretary McAdoo, if subscriptions amounting to five billion dollars are received, four billion dollars of bonds may be allotted. This new feature of the bond issue, says the *Sun's* correspondent, is believed to have been decided upon as a result of the oversubscription of the first issue, when it was felt that a serious mistake was made in not having provision for such a contingency, and that it was unfortunate that the oversubscription had to be returned. The new bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent., will run to November 15, 1942, and be redeemable at the option of the Government at any time after November 15, 1927.

When Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo officially opened the Second Liberty Loan campaign at Cleveland on October 1—which closes October 27—he made point of the fact that no one class in this country can finance the war. In a democracy every class must do its duty and must have equal opportunity of the privileges that may be offered by the Government, and he is quoted further as saying:

> "This financing can be successfully done only by the coöperation of all of the United States. Every one must assist. Every one should contribute to the purchase of a Government bond. Here is one thing that every man, woman, and child in America can do with their savings, because we are going to make it so easy to buy the obligations of the Government that the man who has a twenty-five-cent piece can save and ultimately convert it into a Government bond. We are going to issue war-saving certificates in denominations of five dollars each, and you can accumulate stamps from the post-office in small denominations and paste them in that book until you get four dollars and ten cents' worth, and the Government of the United States at the end of five years will cash this certificate for five dollars."

The Seattle *Times* and other dailies remind us that any purchaser of the first Liberty Loan bonds may convert his holdings into the 4 per cent. securities of the second issue, but is under no compulsion to do so. Inasmuch as the new 4 per cents. will be liable under the surtaxes of the new income-tax law, while the 3½ per cents. are exempt, this journal goes on to say, wealthy people will probably prefer to hold the 3½'s; while smaller holders, not affected by the surtaxes, will convert their holdings into 4 per cents. As the Philadelphia *Press* sees it, the owner of the first issue bonds will benefit by exchanging for the new issue until his income reaches thirty thousand dollars, and we are told that—

> "At this figure the taxes as they will apply will equalize matters between the two issues. If his income is above thirty thousand dollars the first issue bonds are the more profitable, and he will lose rather than gain by their conversion. This is the way in which the new system works out."

It is to be noted, incidentally, in the statement of Secretary McAdoo, that the new bonds are exempt from surtaxes and excess profits and war-profit taxes when the amount owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation does not exceed in the aggregate five thousand dollars.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It will be an open winter for peace talk.—*Boston Herald.*

The Germans are still following Justice Cohalan's advice about aerial raids on England.—*New York World.*

You couldn't convince Private Gould and Colonel Vanderbilt that this isn't a rich man's war.—*Boston Transcript.*

Also, getting the I. W. W.'s to work may be classed as one of the highest triumphs of German efficiency and diplomacy.—*Indianapolis News.*

Maximilian Harden approves the Kaiser's answer to the Pope. Max is evidently getting tired of staying in jail so long and so often.—*Chicago Herald.*

According to some politicians, Senator La Follette is getting ready for the next Presidential campaign, when his helmet will be in the ring.—*Boston Transcript.*

He who attempts to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and his people bites on granite.—*President Kaempff, of the German Reichstag.* Another rat nipt in the bud.—*New York Sun.*

Most folks would regard the statement that they are capable of governing themselves as a compliment, but the Germans are said to look upon it as an insult.—*Macon Telegraph.*

"Our reptiles are a national asset, worth many millions," announces the American Forestry Association. Still, we insist that they be interned for the duration of the war.—*Boston Transcript.*

There are only one hundred rifles at Camp Funston to supply the twenty thousand men there. But perhaps it is the intention to have our troops capture their rifles from the enemy.—*Kansas City Times.*

Everything is being conserved these days—except life.—*Chicago News.*

The British slogan is "Carry On!" The German, "Carry Off."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Liberty Bond goes up—with the Kaiser on the other end of the seesaw.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Kaiser finds it a whole lot easier to make a general a prince than it is to make a prince a general.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is hard to explain these strategically profitless air-raids on England, except by Prussia's need for self-expression.—*Boston Herald.*

In suggesting that we send La Follette to the Reichstag T. R. forgets that we have no quarrel with the German people.—*Boston Transcript.*

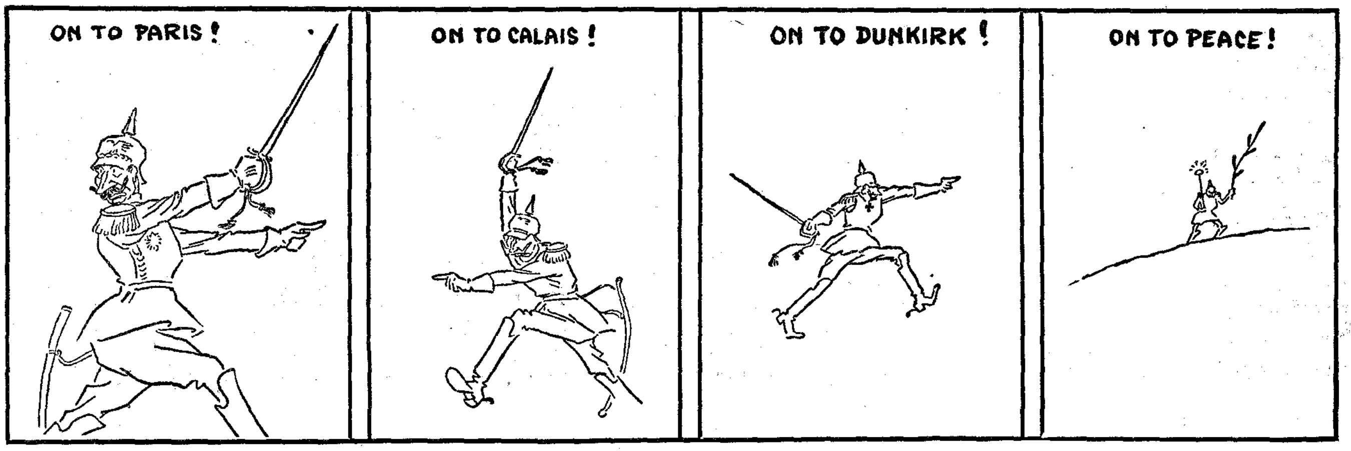
If our persecution of the I. W. W. is carried much further we fear that Austria will declare war in defense of her nationals.—*Boston Transcript.*

Raemakers, the cartoonist, and the editor of *The American* held another joint debate in Monday's issue of that paper.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Colonel House at the head of a "peace bureau" at least indicates that if the Administration desires peace it does not propose to go after it with a brass band.—*New York Sun.*

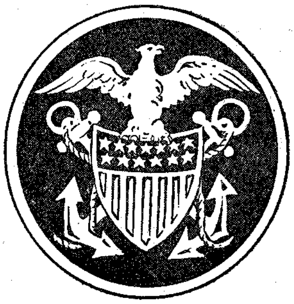
In giving the German people an account of the fight at Zonnebeke, General Ludendorff was too busy to note the fact that the British took and held the position.—*Wall Street Journal.*

When it comes to revolutions and counter-revolutions, Pancho Villa must view those Russians with the bush-leaguer's idolatrous envy of the big-league stars.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

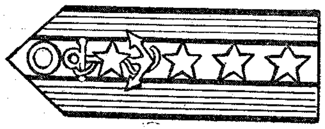

ON TO PARIS!
ON TO CALAIS!
ON TO DUNKIRK!
ON TO PEACE!

KAISER BILLGRIM'S PROGRESS. —Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

DISTINGUISHING MARKS
of the
U. S. NAVY



SHOULDER STRAPS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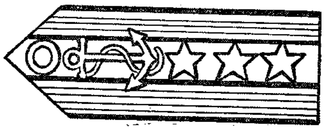
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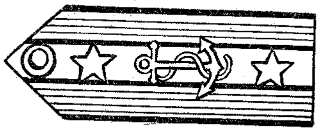
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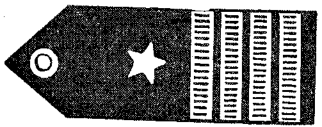
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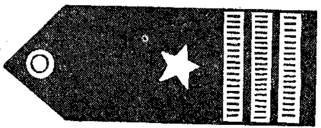
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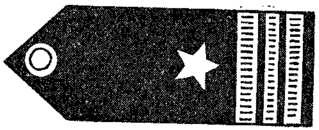
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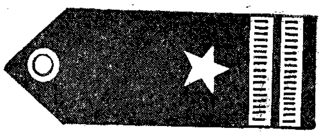
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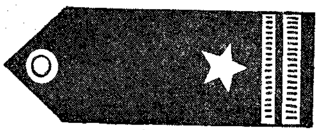
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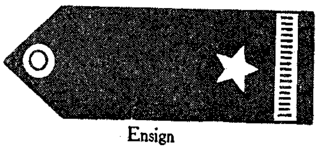
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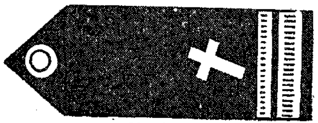
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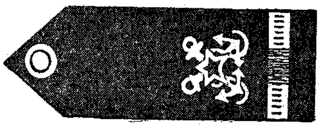
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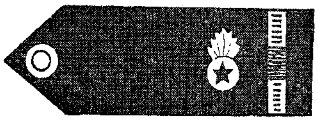
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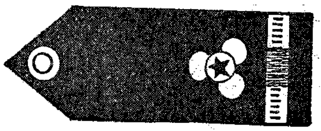
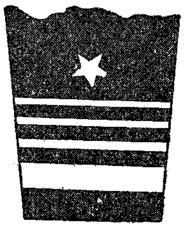

Chief Mechanic

SLEEVE INSIGNIA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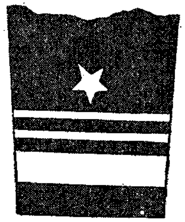
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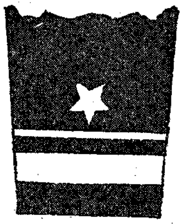
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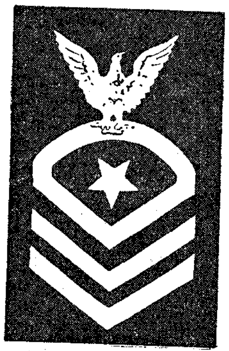
CHEVRONS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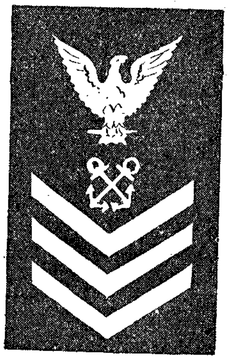
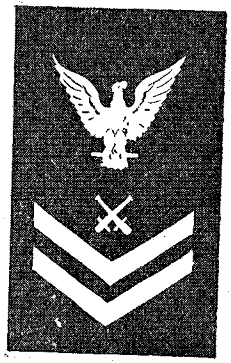

Boatswain's Mate (1st class)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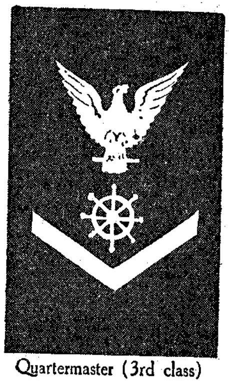
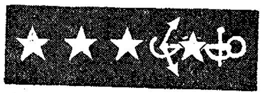

Quartermaster (3rd class)

COLLAR DEVICES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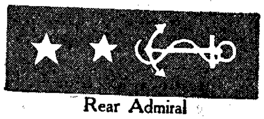
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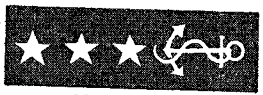
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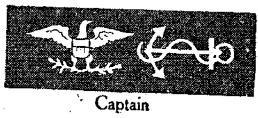
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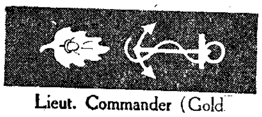
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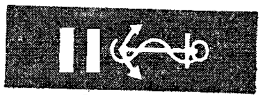
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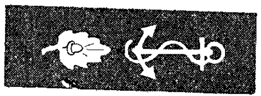
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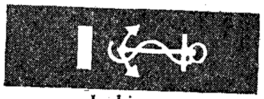
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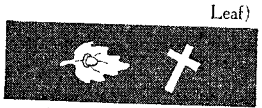
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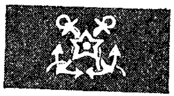
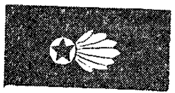

Chief Boatswain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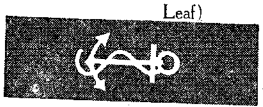
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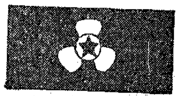
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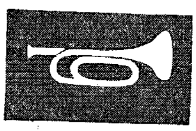
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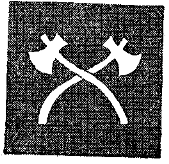
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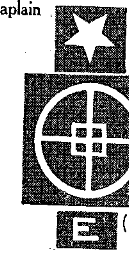
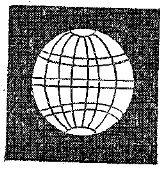

(First Class)
(Merit Mark)
Gun Pointer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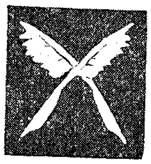
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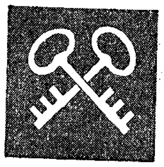
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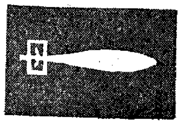

Torpedoman

HUMAN FREEDOM SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH

THE SUPREME OPPORTUNITY of American citizenship has come. The measure of the nation's honor and of the nation's heart is being taken.

Before the end of October each of us, man, woman, and child, must help to show the world how true is our purpose to save the cause of human freedom, how sacred our spirit of service *to humanity, how strong our love for our country.*

We must all get together and buy our share of the Second Liberty Bonds.

For more than three years war has devastated Europe with its horrors of torture and death. We have read of these things and read of them day after day, yet hardly have realized their solemn meaning to our own hearth and home.

But six months ago our nation, having no other choice, took up its burden of war, "civilization itself seeming to be in the balance," and set itself to the task of "bringing peace and safety to all nations, and making the world itself at last free."

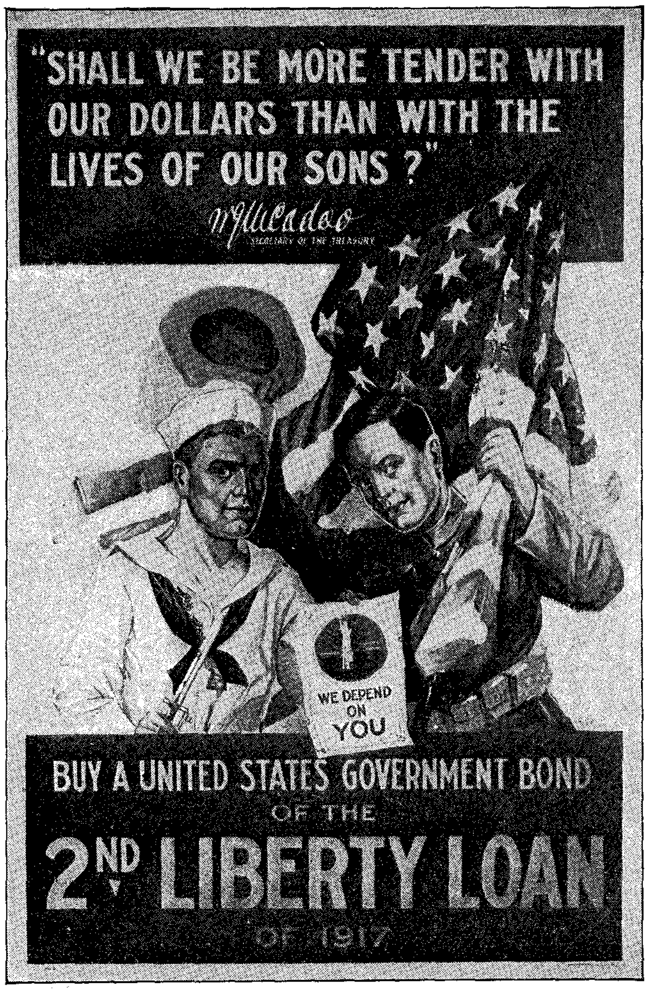
Answering the call of our President and Congress, we pledged "our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have." Yet in these six months "the fiery trial and sacrifice" have left us almost unscathed. Our Allies' armies have borne the heat of the battle as they have borne it for more than three years. But they are living and fighting, buoyed up by the knowledge that we are coming with all our tremendous offensive of men and money to their assistance. Every day, while they wait for us, they lay down their lives by thousands, either in battle or in the territories made desolate by war. Crusht and starving Belgium cries out to us in agony. Devastated Poland, Servia, and Armenia—the broken, tortured little peoples of Europe—reach out to us in unspeakable suffering and need.

And France! That friend and comrade who gave blood and treasure on our soil to help us to our birth of freedom! That France, after one hundred and forty years, is now struggling to save her own life and freedom! She sees us grown rich and strong. She is looking toward us earnestly, confidently. And if she averts her gaze it is to see the tragic ruin of her northern provinces.

Our cities and farms are not laid waste. Our homes are not defiled. The hands of our little children are not cut off. Our loved ones are not starving or driven insane with agony. And *it must never be!* The brutal heel of the destroyer must not touch American soil. Our citizens, our wives, our children must not be murdered by assassins of the sea or of the clouds.

But to protect ourselves against such horrors and to answer the appeal of Belgium, Servia, Poland, Armenia—the brave little peoples of Europe—to put our shoulder to the wheel that is to crush militarism, we must act and not merely think or feel. We must oversubscribe for the Second Liberty Bonds, and we *must do it before the end of October.* We must do it sooner, if we are to live up to the reputation our Army and Navy have already earned in Europe, namely, that their habit is to—DO IT NOW.

The sharing of the new bonds among the men, women, and children of the country will prove to our Allies that President Wilson truly spoke for his countrymen when he said: "To the last man, to the last dollar, the whole force of the United States is at your service."


"SHALL WE BE MORE TENDER WITH OUR DOLLARS THAN WITH THE LIVES OF OUR SONS?"
W G McAdoo
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WE DEPEND ON YOU
BUY A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BOND OF THE 2ND LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917

A TELLING APPEAL IN A LIBERTY-LOAN POSTER.

To the enemy it will mean the handwriting on the wall.

To our troops at sea or on the fighting-line, it will be as if we said to them:

> "Boys, we're going to back you to the limit! Not a dollar will we stint. Nothing is too much for you, nor too good for you. We're going to see to it that you get all you want to eat, and to wear, all you need to make you invincible in battle, sure of victory, and to help you finish your job gloriously."

The Secretary of the Treasury asks for only ten million subscribers to buy these Second Liberty Bonds! We are a nation of a hundred million. Are only ten million Americans ready and eager for such an opportunity and privilege, and such a solemn duty? Were human freedom to perish in Europe, the blight and barbarism of the enemy would scourge our skies and shores, for it has been plainly promised that it is "America's turn next." Shall we not then, more than *twenty* millions of us, demand a share in the Liberty Bonds which will mean victory and safety?

When we have obeyed the higher call, and have done our duty to the utmost, we may listen with good conscience to the agreeable truth that the Liberty Bonds, as a business investment, are exceedingly profitable. We do not spend or give away our money. We *lend* it to the United States Government, getting in return bonds secured by all the tremendous resources of the richest nation on earth. On this loan we get 4 per cent. interest. The bonds, in all probability, will sell at a large premium before maturity. Bonds at the same rate as these have sold as high as $130. Liberty Bonds are the safest investment in the world. Your money will not be tied up beyond your reach. You can sell the bonds or borrow money on them at any time, therefore all your money can be put into Liberty Bonds. The future of your children can be insured by them. If you have no capital on hand, buy as many Liberty Bonds as you can pay for in instalments out of current earnings. Reduce expenses if necessary, in order to put the money into Liberty Bonds. It is the greatest privilege and opportunity before American citizens to-day.

Patriotism, Business Sense, Self-Interest

**Call upon you to put your money
NOW into the new LIBERTY BONDS**

Patriotism

Men and money will win this war. Each is helpless without the other. *What a shame* it would be for any who stay at home not to *lend* their money when so many brave boys at the front *give* their lives for their country! Have you friends on the firing line? Let your money back them up. If you can't follow the flag yourself, lend Uncle Sam your money, eagerly, gladly, generously, so that he may carry the flag "over the top" to victory.

Business Sense

Every dollar of your money will be spent in this country. It remains in circulation at home. It builds up American industries and pays American labor. It capitalizes your own Government and finances the prosperity of your own country. That is not selfishness; it is sound business sense, war efficiency, and national safety. From the use of your money will come, not only a triumphant democracy and human freedom throughout the world, but also a greater commercial, industrial, and financial stability and advancement for America.

Self-Interest

When Patriotism and Profit sound the same call, who can withhold the utmost response? Now the United States Government asks you to lend your money for both reasons. Turn over your savings to the Government, make it the depository of your money, and it will guarantee its absolute safety to you, its service to humanity, and will pay you four per cent interest at the same time. Just think of it! You *save*, *serve*, and *gain profit* with every dollar you put into the LIBERTY BONDS. The first Liberty Bonds already are selling at a premium. Many who tried could not get them. Be among the *first*, not the last, to subscribe for the new Liberty Bonds. Do it NOW.

Safety

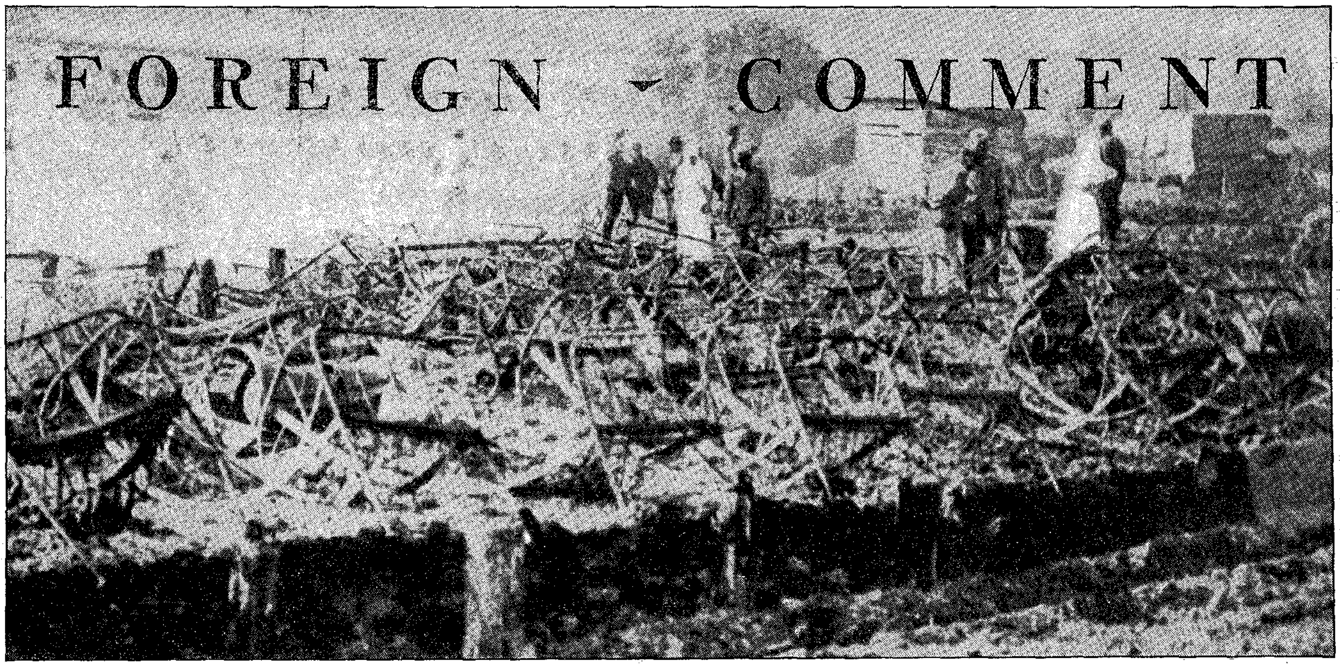
LIBERTY BONDS, issued by the United States Government, are

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT ON EARTH

Nowhere can savings, trust funds, or income investments be placed so securely. And your money will not be tied up beyond your reach. You can sell your Liberty Bonds at any time you need the money. Think of getting FOUR PER CENT INTEREST on such an investment! There never was such a profitable bargain as the Liberty Bond, and money never did such glorious service.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW WITH YOUR LOCAL BANK

FOREIGN COMMENT



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AFTER GERMAN AIR-MEN HAD BOMBED A FRENCH HOSPITAL.

This shows one of the hospital wards at Vadelaincourt after the Germans had set fire to it from the air, killing 19 of the helpless wounded and gravely injuring 26 soldiers and nurses. The Germans have shelled French hospitals at Vadelaincourt, Belrupt, Monthairon, and Dugny, at the latter place twice, killing 43 of the doctors, nurses, and wounded, and injuring 55 others.

GERMAN GOLD IN FRENCH POLITICS

NO DIME NOVEL ever contained as many thrills as the story of the recent fall of the French Cabinet. The Paris press tell us of prodigal expenditure of German gold, of pacifist editors compromising Ministers of State, of mysterious Pashas, furnished with millions, calmly proposing to subvert the most staid and respectable newspapers of the French capital, of members of the Chamber of Deputies bribed by Teutonic agents, and of a net of German intrigue so closely woven as to produce a veritable paralysis in the Government of France. One man, himself an ex-Premier of France, has unmasked these enemy plots and succeeded in bringing the French Cabinet crashing to the ground. This man, Mr. Georges Clemenceau, long known as the "Cabinet-breaker," produced the crisis by his attacks in his organ, the Paris *Homme Enchaîné*, upon the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Louis Malvy, for his alleged supineness in handling what was known as the "Almereyda Affair." The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* neatly summarizes the situation for us when he writes:

> "The man behind the French Ministerial crisis is Mr. Georges Clemenceau, the veteran polemist. His attacks on Mr. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior, have been of such point and purpose that the Ribot Cabinet had to fall. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Clemenceau's attack on Mr. Malvy was inspired by the thought that the Minister was not sufficiently severe on German intrigue in France. This was partly founded on the Minister's supposed connection with the notorious Almereyda, the editor of the *Bonnet Rouge*, whose death in prison (at his own hands, according to the official inquiry) is still occupying attention. Without in the least impugning the good faith of Mr. Malvy, his critic suggested, both in his striking speeches in the Senate and in his articles in his journal, that he was morally assisting the wrong sort of propaganda in France. And to make the matter plain, it may be said that Mr. Malvy, in common with many other members of the powerful Radical-Socialist group, appeared to look kindly upon the efforts of certain journalists (among them Almereyda) to promote an atmosphere of peace."

Behind Almereyda looms the sinister figure of Mr. Joseph Caillaux, the French politician around whose name gathers a cloud of scandals. He seems to have financed the *Bonnet Rouge*, which, says the London *Times*, "was an extremely scurrilous publication which in March, 1914, was transformed into a daily evening paper," with Almereyda as its editor. *The Times* proceeds:

> "Throughout the war Almereyda made himself the champion of every pacifist and antipatriotic idea. His campaign in favor of the enemy was conducted with a certain coarse cleverness, and by methods of more or less frank insinuation. When *The Times* revealed the nature of Mr. Caillaux's recent visit to Rome the *Bonnet Rouge* began a violent campaign against *The Times*, accusing it of conducting an anti-French campaign.
>
> "Mr. Clemenceau, in his speech in the Senate on July 22, devoted quite a lot of attention to the activities of Almereyda and his relations with Mr. Malvy, the Minister of the Interior. He showed that Mr. Malvy, at the beginning of the war, had refrained from taking measures against a few thousand individuals who, by their past history and their antimilitarist and antipatriotic agitation, had been noted down on a special list—List B—as persons likely to hinder the mobilization. High up upon this list figured the name of Almereyda."

The motive force of the *Bonnet Rouge*, says *The Times*, was German money obtained from a certain Marx, a banker of Mannheim, and paid into Switzerland. Of the propaganda conducted by the *Bonnet Rouge*, *The Times* says:

> "It is no secret that the propaganda has increased in openness, and at the date of Mr. Clemenceau's intervention in the Senate had become a scandal to all good Frenchmen. Nearly all the more open forms of this pacifist propaganda and of these attempts to cause trouble with the working-classes have radiated from the *Bonnet Rouge*. The checks found on Duval, Almereyda's manager, have been traced to the *Bonnet Rouge*, and without doubt Almereyda was the chief figure in this matter."

It was not left to the foreign press to connect Mr. Caillaux with this web of intrigue, for Senator Charles Humbert, the owner of the Paris *Journal*, has roundly charged that he is the center of the pacifist propaganda for a "German peace." This came about through the activities of an adventurer, a certain Bolo Pasha, a friend of the ex-Khedive of Egypt, who, the *Action Française* tells us, has been arrested, and it charges that "the German Government had turned over to Bolo . . . $8,000,000 to subsidize the French press in favor of a German peace." And no less than $2,000,000 of it "has been traced back to the Deutsche Bank." The Paris *Journal* was one of the papers that Bolo Pasha attempted to suborn, and the Paris *Figaro* links up Almereyda, Caillaux, and Bolo together:

> "Mr. Caillaux became the patron of the *Bonnet Rouge* eight days after the murder of our esteemed editor, Gaston Calmette, and made regular contributions. . . . Another illuminating fact is that on Almereyda's death a personal telegram was sent to Caillaux at Mamers by Mr. Clairet announcing Charles Humbert's reply to the accusation brought against him for accepting Bolo Pasha's $1,100,000. What are these intrigues that Mr. Humbert denounces and upon which Justice persistently closes her eyes? Mr. Humbert speaks plainly; he says he knows of men who tried to turn the *Journal* into an accomplice of the enemy.
>
> "Who are these men? Whence came that $1,100,000? Who is the high political person who, according to Mr. Humbert, stands sponsor for the patriotism and honor of Bolo Pasha?"

Mr. Malvy, it appears from the Paris *Victoire*, was the "high political person" who vouched for Bolo Pasha. This, along with his connection with Almereyda, was too much; he resigned from the Ribot Cabinet, and the Cabinet failed to survive. In the reconstruction the contention that Mr. Caillaux aimed at power—made by the *Figaro* and the *Journal*—seems to be borne out. The Paris papers tell us that the Socialists—led by the Radical Socialists, Mr. Caillaux's group—tried to take advantage of the situation to gain power by refusing to associate themselves with the new Premier, Prof. Paul Painlevé. The attempt failed, and for the first time, we are told, in twenty years a new ministry has been formed without a single Socialist member. The Paris press are somewhat displeased with the attitude of the Radical Socialists, and the *Echo de Paris* says:

> "A ministry formed without the Socialists, and in spite of them, is the best reply to their policy of exclusiveness, which has indeed ended by turning against them."

The *Journal des Débats* remarks:

> "As the Governments with which the Socialists have hitherto cooperated were certainly not more radical than Mr. Painlevé they are really taking advantage of the war and the political crisis to extort fresh concessions. To form a ministry according to the wishes of the Socialists would have obliged France to recognize the omnipotence of a minority. This would have been a strange model of democracy to set before the world at a time when the great struggle between autocracy and democracy is in progress."

Protesting that the new Government is not hostile to the Socialists, in spite of their attitude, *L'Événement* says:

> "Mr. Painlevé understood his duty, accepted responsibility, and formed a ministry without the Socialists, but he has not formed it against them, and he may be able, by his energy and the vigorously employed influence of his colleagues, to command their votes."

The attitude of the Socialists themselves is that the time for coalition ministries has passed, and they argue that one party—naturally, from their view-point, the Socialists—should be in power. *L'Humanité* writes:

> "The Socialist group has adopted the view that France can no longer be satisfied with governments based on parliamentary mixtures and that the country looks for men who would govern with spirit and vigor."

L'Éveil warns the new ministry to take a vigorous line and not to emulate the indecision of the Ribot Cabinet. It says:

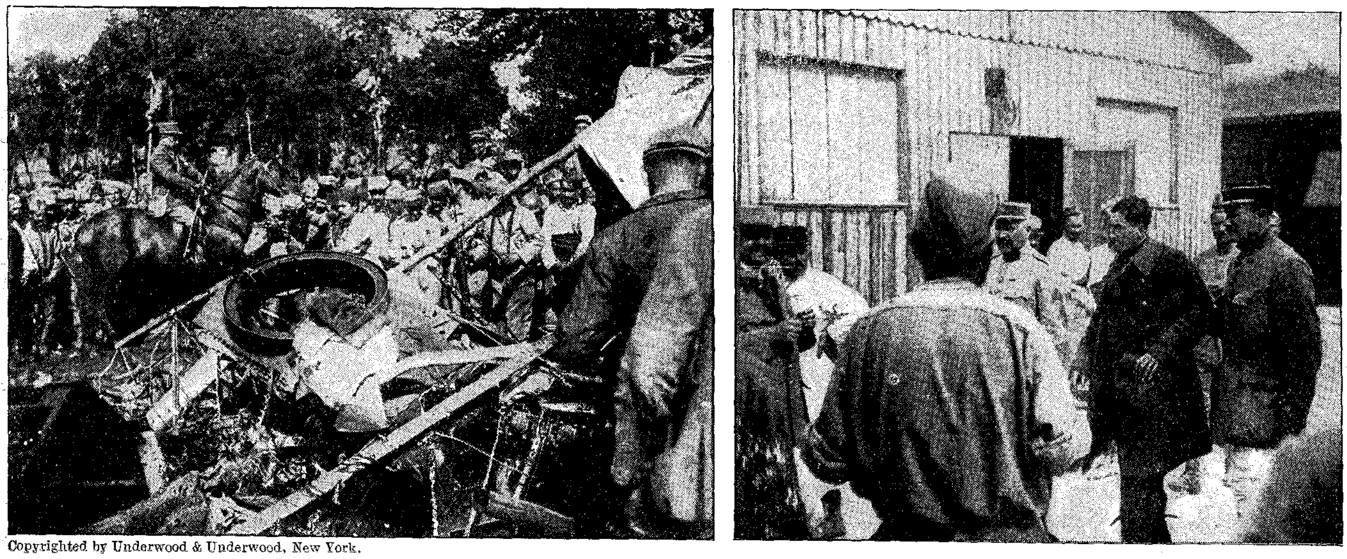
> "What is expected from the new Ministry is the regular provisioning of the population, that it will see that our women, children, and soldiers do not suffer from cold and hunger, so that our brave fighting men may continue amid the hardships of the trenches to endure stoically the deadly fire of *Boche* guns."

Gustave Hervé, in *La Victoire*, welcomes the new Ministry, but he is a little tired of Mr. Clemenceau's political dominance:

> "Clemenceau has deprived us of the services of Malvy. That's no bad move provided that God or the devil can preserve us from the services of Clemenceau."

DEMOCRATIC WHISPERS IN GERMANY—The German people are slowly waking up to the fact that they have no voice in their government, and that the Reichstag is not a parliament, but merely a debating society. In the *Frankfurter Zeitung* we find Prof. Max Weber, of Heidelberg University, frankly writing:

> "The Reichstag is powerless; the parties do not join in the Government, and the majority does not form a responsible Government as in other countries. Consequently the Reichstag offers no career. Why is it that a man like the head of Krupps is not likely to enter the Reichstag? The answer is very simple: because he finds in industry a career and a power which could never be his in the Reichstag. . . . . . .
>
> "The Reichstag will never get power until (1) the whole administration is made public, for the really educative work of a parliament is done in committee, and until (2) the German Reichstag acquires the right—as Parliament in England—to cross-examine on oath the officials of the Empire. This would be a check upon the officials and would prevent them from developing the irresponsible autocracy that they exert now.
>
> "One of the worst kinds of irresponsibility has been the way in which the Crown is allowed to utter statements on foreign policy of the most far-reaching kind, witness the Kruger telegrams and the 'mailed fist' in China."



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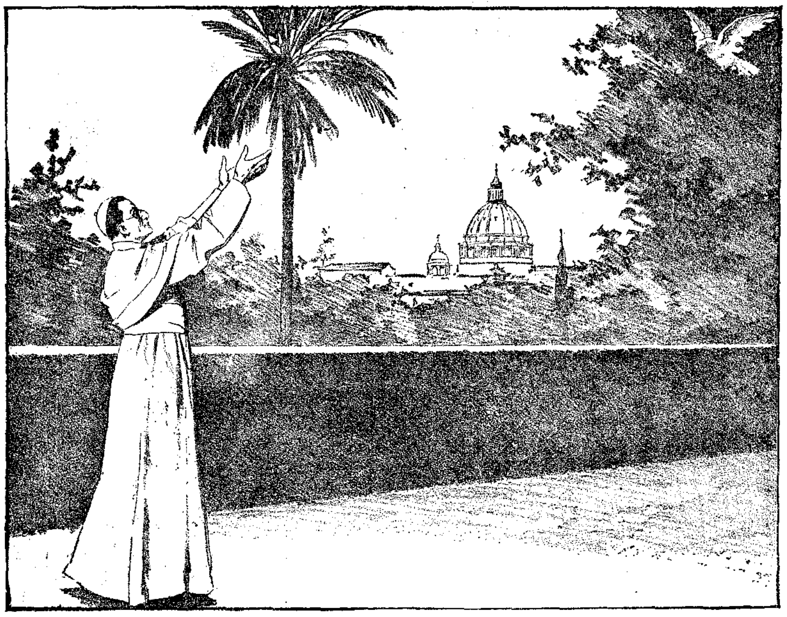
IRONIC JUSTICE FOR GERMAN HOSPITAL-RAIDERS.

Two of the German planes which bombed the French hospital at Vadelaincourt were brought down. One of the pilots who engaged on this errand of mercy was destroyed with his plane and is shown on the left. The other made a safe landing, tho his plane was damaged and he himself, being slightly wounded, was taken for treatment to a surviving ward of the hospital he had bombed, as is shown on the right.

THE POPE'S MOTIVES

THE EXALTED OFFICE filled by Benedict XV. does not seem to protect him from the doubts and suspicions engendered in the mind of mortal man by the bitterness of war. This is evident when we find a number of prominent European journals suggesting that his recent note to the belligerent Powers was inspired in part by politics, and they venture the thought that the peace move was made as a first step toward the extension of the Pope's temporal power. They remind us that besides his great spiritual sovereignty, Benedict XV. is actually the autocratic sovereign of a kingdom of some half-dozen square miles—three enclaves in Italian territory, consisting of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome, and the estate of Castel Gandolfo, thirteen miles outside the Eternal City. The idea that Benedict XV. desires to extend his temporal rule to somewhat of the proportions that obtained before 1870 is supported by one of the Belgian diplomats in Rome, himself a Catholic, who, describing in the London *Daily News* an interview he had with the Pontiff, says:



THE RETURN TO THE ARK.

The Dove returns to the Papal Noah—but without an olive-branch.

—*De Amsterdammer.*

> "I have known the Pope for many years, and have had frequent official and personal interviews with him, both before and since his enthronement. The following brief account of the last—some weeks ago—will perhaps help the public to understand some of the sentiments in his recent note.
>
> "The Pope is not in the least Germanophil—quite the reverse—but the terrible and calamitous nature of this war has led him to overlook the specially cruel manner with which Germany has waged it. Distrust of Russia has been an absolute obsession of his. Before mentioning the motives which to my mind have fashioned the Pope's conduct during the present war and have prompted his note, it may be as well to state that, according to all available information, the note was not 'dictated by Austria.' I think that this note, as well as the Pope's consistent attitude of studied impartiality, may be ascribed to the three following motives:
>
> "(1) Desire to obtain a seat at the peace congress, at which the question of temporal power may be reconsidered by the principal world Powers.
>
> "(2) Fear to offend the powerful German Catholics, thereby incidentally giving impetus to the German modernist school at Munich, which before the war had become restive and undisciplined.
>
> "(3) Fear lest the Austrian Empire, the greatest of the Catholic Powers, should suffer shipwreck.
>
> "I have said that the papal note was not 'dictated by Austria,' yet, as my personal intercourse with his Holiness has taught me, he has a very warm corner in his heart for the Danubian Empire. In a word, he is Austrophil. The Italians believe that the present Pope is satisfied with the solution of the Roman question which has prevailed for close on fifty years. The reverse is the case. The Pope, so far as this question is concerned, is more Jesuit than the Jesuits. In conversation he constantly refers to the need for a fresh solution of this thorny problem. Temporal as well as spiritual freedom, he believes, is absolutely necessary to the head of the Catholic Church."

That vigorous London weekly, *The New Europe*, has twice discust the motives that lay behind the papal note and is convinced that thoughts of temporal power are very active in the minds of the Pope and his entourage. In its first article *The New Europe* writes in a distinctly unfriendly vein:

> "Those who watched the desperate efforts of the Vatican in 1900 to secure admission for a papal delegate to the first Hague Conference, in order to obtain an indirect acknowledgment of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, will understand the present effort to establish for the Vatican some status in regard to the belligerents that shall peg out a claim for Vatican participation in the peace conference. And those who know by sad experience how potent in ecclesiastical diplomacy are considerations of political advantage, and how completely they outweigh the moral and religious interests which the Vatican professes to serve, will readily conclude that no more powerful temptation could have been offered for the abandonment of papal neutrality than the prospect of the inclusion of a papal delegate among the plenipotentiaries who will sign the treaty of peace."

In discussing the *Daily News* interview, *The New Europe* remarks that if, as the diplomat states, the Pope believes that temporal power "is absolutely necessary to the head of the Catholic Church," then—

> "If this be true, his Holiness can hardly be blamed for sympathizing with the Central Powers, since it is obvious that the other group of belligerents can never admit such a claim. The presence of Italy in our alliance would in itself be a sufficient obstacle; but it is no less certain that Russia—even revolutionary Russia—could hardly be reconciled to once more placing the head of one Christian Church in such a favored position; while the British and American Governments, tho full of the best intentions toward the papal see, can hardly be expected to commit themselves actively in its favor, in view of the indifference, not to say hostility, of very large sections of their populations. It is extremely doubtful whether any of the Allied Powers would, under any circumstances, admit the purely political claim of the Pope to be represented at the peace congress; but even the bare possibility that he might seek to raise the question of the temporal power would undoubtedly clinch the matter."

In Italy, in what are called White, as distinguished from Black, or papal, circles, the "Roman question"—as they call temporal power—is regarded as an "absolutely dead" issue. Indeed, the semiofficial Rome *Tribuna*, in discussing the papal note, says that by his recognition of the "will of the people" the Pope himself has dealt its death-blow, and has tacitly dropt the whole idea of an extended temporal power. It argues:

> "We were able to understand Vatican intransigeance in the Roman question as long as the foundation of Vatican policy was divine right and traditional heredity, that is, the principles of feudalism still permanent in the Central Empires. We can understand, from the point of view of the Vatican, the Roman question when attached to these principles, but it necessarily falls to the ground from the moment that the Vatican adopts for its policy the principles of the liberty of nations and the rights of peoples. With this transformation the Roman question has no longer any reason to exist, and falls *ipso facto*. Therefore, if the Vatican organs desire in this question to advance subtle distinctions of right and equity, mixing the old with the new in order still to maintain this question in their phantasmagoric life, then we must reply that in that case we have reasons to doubt the genuineness and sincerity of the

adoption of the principles which figure so prominently in the pontifical document, by which the dignity, sincerity, and value of the document would be seriously injured."

MILITARY AID FROM JAPAN

WAXING FAT ON WAR, Japan has, so far, gained rather than lost, and while, as the London *Daily Telegraph* is careful to point out, our ally has faithfully performed the full share of her obligations under the Anglo-Japanese treaty, yet up to the present hardly a drop of Nippon's blood has been shed in the Allied cause. Now, however, the time seems to have come when she may be called upon to bear her share on the European battle-fields. The Milan *Corriere della Sera* urges the Allied statesmen to enlist Japan's assistance for the Italian front and roundly says that, with the assistance of these sturdy little fighters, Italy can finish the war in short order. Other observers, however, think that the Russian front should be the scene of Japan's endeavors, and her vital interest in preserving Russia from German subjugation is the theme of that well-known authority on Far-Eastern affairs, Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger, who writes as follows in the London *Graphic:*

"It is breaking no secret to say that the Japanese Government is now studying the question as to how and where its military cooperation can be most usefully and successfully rendered. . . . Russia holds the prominent place at the present moment in Japanese thoughts and councils. In the first place, it can be reached overland. The distance is great, but there is a railway all the way, and this has been greatly improved since, as a single line, Russia herself sent some hundred thousands of men by it to Manchuria in 1904. In the second place, Japan has a direct interest in the preservation of Russian authority in northern Asia. Her policy there is based upon cooperation with Russia, as several conventions testify. To help Russia out of her troubles and to place her on her feet again would be a very congenial task for the Japanese. On the other hand, the overthrow of Russia and her subjection to German influence would be for Japan a permanent menace and direct danger. Every Japanese would agree that much must be done and risked to save Russia from her neighbors. By a curious concatenation of events that opinion is shared not merely by Great Britain, but by the United States, both largely interested in the matter on economic and financial grounds."

Germany, too, seems to expect Japan to send an army to Europe, and the Russian front is the anticipated scene of action. The *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten* writes:

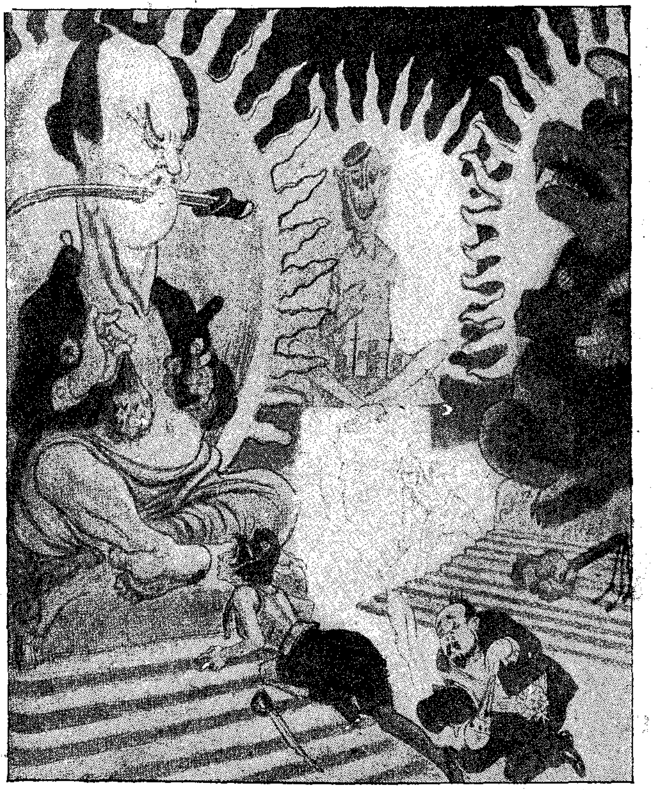
"This war has already brought so many surprizes that it would not be well to underestimate this last threat. It is well known that the Japanese have accumulated strong forces in Manchuria. Their transportation to the Russian front would be a long proceeding if railway facilities were the same as before the war, but Americans and Japanese have long been operating the Siberian railways. They have greatly improved rolling stock and laid new tracks, so that the situation is entirely changed.

"In any event, the Japanese will find us prepared to receive them like all our other foes."

Mr. Boulger, in *The Graphic*, points rather to the Western front as the scene of Japanese activities, and this view is confirmed by Mr. Katsuji Fuse, the Petrograd correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, who tells us that Russia would rather acquiesce in a German peace than receive military aid from Japan. He considers that were Japan to send an army to Russia it would have to bear the full brunt of the German attack. He says:

"Even if Japan should decide to mobilize her soldiers in the Russo-German battle-grounds, it will be an absolute impossibility for the Japanese to take charge of a section of the front in cooperation with the Russian Army. The Japanese would have to take charge of a whole front and act as an independent unit. In other words, the Japanese Army will have to replace the Russian Army and face the German Army by itself. There are some Russian officers who are selfish enough to say that because the Russian Army has been lucky enough to be victorious against the Austrians and Turks it should take over the Austrian and the Turkish front, leaving the Japanese Army to face the German Army before Riga and Galicia, and that this arrangement is sure to succeed. But under such an arrangement, Japan would be obliged to mobilize the maximum number of her soldiers and devote the whole of her energy to this scene of operations."

Political conditions in Russia, however, forbid Japanese intervention, says the *Nichi-nichi's* correspondent, who sees strong anti-Japanese feeling in Petrograd, so strong indeed that many would prefer a point-blank surrender to the Germans rather than endure the "indignity" of being rescued by an "Asiatic" army. He writes:



HELP, JAPAN!

France, deserted by her European gods, now tries an Asiatic deity.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"The Socialist party, which now has the real power in its hands, dislikes monarchy and does not seem to have a good opinion of Japan. Those sentiments of appreciation express toward Japan up to the summer of last year seem to have been forgotten lately by the Socialist party, as well as by the Russian people in general. This has become the more noticeable since the American participation in the war and a half-veiled hostility have come to be shown almost nakedly. As regards the Japanese expedition to Europe, the Conservative party maintains that rather than endure the disgrace of Japan's assistance Russia would endure the indignity of making peace with Germany. The Socialist party is fearful lest the war might be prolonged by the coming of a Japanese reenforcement, while the Cadet party is afraid that Japan might make some demand as a compensation for her mobilization."

The *Nichi-nichi's* correspondent thinks that Japan would have to strain her chivalry to help Russia at present:

"Under such changed conditions between Russia and Japan, will Japan show her chivalry and give active assistance to Russia? Even those who are well disposed toward Japan are dubious, so say the Russian statesmen who are pro-Japanese in sentiment. Inquiry from the Cadets and the Socialists evoked the answer that 'It is the British and the French armies which are asking for Japan's assistance for the Russian Army. Russia has never even asked for a Japanese reenforcement.' This shows the sentiment of Russians toward Japan."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MEN WHO FAIL

"GIVEN A GOOD MACHINE and a conscientious man, *the man will fail first*." So we are told by the writer of a leading editorial in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, September) in a discussion of some recent railroad accidents. The moral is that, as we try to guard against the failure of the machine, we should do so all the more in the case of the man, instead of regarding him as a being properly incapable of lapses, who should be severely punished when he makes them. From this same point of view it is better to arrange an engineer's hours so that he will not be sleepy at his post, rather than to punish him for manslaughter when there are fatal results from his going to sleep. Such treatment, the editor contends, "utterly fails either to reform him or to adequately protect the public." The remedy suggested is to devise "some mechanical means for forcing right action at the right time"—which would appear to mean the adoption of an automatic block system, altho the writer does not say it in so many words. He states his case thus:

> "We have often tried to raise our voice in protest against the transportation superstition that all men will act alike, and act correctly, under similar circumstances. This fallacy is old and well established, but it rests on no more reason or authority than the superstition that asserts that a locomotive ought not to be turned out of the shop on Friday. All evidence is against it. Men act differently when urged by exactly the same cause. Given a good machine and a conscientious man, the chances are largely in favor of the theory that the man will fail first.
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> "We all know the dulling effect on the brain of hot, humid weather. We know that certain physical effects produce abnormal mental action. We know how the whole psychological phenomena, which we are cognizant of, show man to be peculiarly liable to temporary mental aberration or failure. How often this abnormality is present we do not know, for much of it escapes being marked out for us by disaster. A man forgets to mail a letter his wife gave him, no serious results follow, and as we say, nothing happens; but who shall say that, as far as the psychology of the case is concerned, it was in any way different from the lapse which produced a railroad wreck. You may lose a nickel, or you may lose a hundred dollars, and yet you may have been no more guilty of carelessness or neglect, as far as mental make-up is concerned, in the one case than in the other. 'Consequential damage,' as the M. C. B. Association code says, is unrelated to the cause.
>
> "It is this consequential damage that the traveling public is subject to, and suffers grievously by. It is the death-dealing wreck that hurts, and casts a black shadow on all our boasted achievements in transportation. The man who causes a disaster will no doubt be punished, perhaps his family will suffer with him, but is it not time to acknowledge that such treatment of the guilty man utterly fails either to reform him or to adequately protect the public? As well might we throw a stream of water into the smoke of a burning building, while leaving the fire to burn with fury on the floor below.
>
> "The truth has come home to many railroad men, both of the operating and the executive departments, and these men see that some trustworthy mechanical means for forcing the imperatively demanded right action, at the right time, is the prime, indispensable, crying need, if the danger of mental temporary lapse, with its deplorable consequences, is ever to be minimized or brought within the limits of control. The men who run our locomotives and man our trolley-lines are not mere laborers, they are trained and skilled in their work. There is a high grade of intelligence possest by these men and they have a conscientious appreciation of their work and its responsibilities. There is good material to work with, yet it is in the ranks of such men that psychological failure is to be found, and we are on occasion compelled, owing to such failures, to nail down the coffin-lid over the faces of men and women who had a right to live."

After thus stating the immediate reasons why men fail and hinting a remedy, this writer pursues his inquiry into remoter fields in the endeavor to find a scientific explanation for the facts he has noted. In this brief discussion of the psychology of failure he says:

> "Looking back at the origin of the human species as revealed by the doctrine of organic evolution, we find that man's place in nature required him to hunt, select or build a habitation, mate and rear offspring, and to battle with the elements. He was fitted for all this, physically. The rapid development of brain power and, some think, of moral obligation also, far outran his primal equipment, and he is now compelled to live a life for which nature had not contemplated or prepared him. It may be that his endeavor to do these new things has taxed eyesight, brain-action, and the power of concentrated attention on things which do not intrinsically interest or entertain the mind. It may be that such considerations may give the key to the mystery of temporary mental failure, tho they do not yet unlock the door.
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> "If we admit that many human activities, such as running an engine or operating a trolley-car or an electric train, are in a sense 'new' to human nature, is it not but elemental wisdom to carry forward the work of providing adequate mechanical protection for the conscientious but fallible man? With every wish and intention to succeed, this man may find that his mind has wandered or he has become drowsy or tired when the exactions of his task stand there, unrelaxed, imperious, like some dumb force, blindly obeying the laws of their being as they 'work out their fatal will, unswerved, unswerving, and know not that they are.'"

MAKING BREAD WITH SEA-WATER—It has long been a custom in certain parts of France to make up the dough for bread with sea-water instead of using, as is customary, fresh water with the addition of the salt required to make the bread both healthful and appetizing. Mr. Abert Saint Sernin, a French naval pharmacist of the first class, urges the wider adoption of this practise, which has, according to him, several advantages: the bread keeps moist longer, owing to the affinity for water possest by the magnesium chlorid sea-water contains; it is very wholesome, since it provides not only the chlorids of sodium and magnesium, but other mineral substances which the body can make use of. In a communication to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) he says:

> "By way of reducing the traffic movement of salt, it is highly desirable that there should be legislation authorizing bakers in coast towns to make use of sea-water. . . . Rolls made with sea-water are said to remain fresh for more than a week. During a journey of five months made from Havre to San Francisco, in a sailing-vessel carrying 160 passengers and a crew of 25, . . . exclusive use was made of such bread, and there was not a single case of illness on board."

The water must be collected at a suitable distance from land and should be taken from a depth of six or seven yards if possible. The yeast must be prepared with fresh water and the salt-water used for mixing the dough. Along the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean the water is of suitable salt content to be used directly. Mediterranean water, however, has a salt content so much higher that it is advisable to use one part of fresh water to three parts of salt water. The French writer adds:

> "Bread made with sea-water, useful for everybody, is to be especially recommended for growing children, for convalescents, and for all those who need to repair the wastes due to fever or to hard labor."

A MOUNTAIN HOME IN JANUARY—STORMS MUST BE KEPT OUT.

A CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW—WITH OUTDOOR ALL-YEAR LIVING ROOM.

SUITING THE HOUSE TO THE CLIMATE.

"In the construction of our homes we have learned to adapt ourselves to our environment. Just as climate differs greatly in the various parts of the United States, so the type of home-construction also differs."

CLIMATE AND ARCHITECTURE

THE UNITED STATES IS A GOOD PLACE to study the effect of climate on architecture, for we have many climates and many styles of building. Is there any connection between the one and the other? If you were shown a picture of a house in New Hampshire, one in Louisiana, and a third in California, would you be able to sort them correctly? In many cases, doubtless, there would be difficulty; for the natural tendency of a man to adapt his dwelling to climatic conditions has often been nullified by ambitious architects. Still, it is the opinion of Dr. Andrew H. Palmer, Fellow of the American Geographical Society, who writes on the subject in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, September), that our architecture does show the effects of climate, despite adverse influences. One does not prepare for outdoor life in a New England winter, nor provide double sashes and doors in Southern California. Writes Dr. Palmer:

"Numerous causes contribute to the great variety in building design in the United States. For a given type of building the more important considerations which determine the design are the natural environment and the building material available. Climate may properly be considered as a phase of the natural environment. As an influence in determining the design of large structures like hotels, office-buildings, and apartment-houses, climate is a subordinate consideration. Seattle office-buildings resemble those of New York, and San Francisco hotels are not greatly unlike those of Boston. In the domain of domestic architecture, however, that concerned with a detached building used as a dwelling-place, climate is a dominating influence. In the construction of our homes we have learned to adapt ourselves to our environment. Just as climate differs greatly in the various parts of the United States, so the type of home-construction also differs. When design is left to the skilled architect rather than to a blundering mason or carpenter, results tell the tale. In this age of efficiency it pays to consult the specialist. Moreover, the technical-architect is in greater demand to-day than is the artist-architect. In home-construction practical needs are more important than esthetic considerations, and comfort is preferred to display. Climate as a phase of natural environment determines the practical needs in no small measure."

Dr. Palmer goes on to illustrate by a practical comparison of the small Dakota cottage with the spacious Virginia mansion and with the "canary" bungalow of California. He says:

"The thoughtful architect also considers climate in determining the height of the dwelling he is planning. Throughout most of the United States the summer half-year is a hot period. For this reason living-rooms and sleeping-rooms are not placed directly underneath the roof in the well-planned home. There is an open air-space above such rooms in the form of a second floor or attic. The cellar floor is usually below the surface of the ground outside, and since cool air is heavier than warm air the cellar is the coolest part of the home during the summer. In the modern dwelling the cellar is utilized for a summer study or workshop, whereas formerly it was little more than a storeroom.

"Even in planning the surroundings of a dwelling the architect now considers climate. The typical New England home is surrounded by shade-trees, is often vine-covered, and sometimes is invisible from the road but a few feet distant. As the foliage is absent in the winter, the desired sunshine is then secured, while in summer its shroud of verdure promotes coolness in the dwelling. In the Middle West, trees serve another useful purpose, in that they act as wind-breaks on the level, wind-swept prairies. Every one who has crossed Iowa has observed that a hundred or two hundred feet west of each farmhouse is a tall row of trees, planted as close together as they will grow."

Other climatic factors that must be regarded in planning a house are exposure to sun, wind, and rain. "The proper exposure of chicken-coops was considered long before that of our homes," says the writer. The sleeping-porch—a recent detail—shows that we are paying more attention to the hygiene of climatic influence. Comparable with it are the screened veranda and the "summer kitchen." The balconies of the Gulf Coast and the storm-doors of the North are both pronounced climatic features. Dr. Palmer's conclusion follows:

"The careful architect can not and does not disregard the weather records in planning the most humble bungalow. Considerations of comfort demand that the type of construction, the arrangement of the rooms, the exposure and the heating system, should be adapted to the climate of the region concerned. Considerations of safety demand that the construction shall be made to withstand extremes greater than any which appear in the recent records. Just how large a margin of safety should be provided for is a complex problem, and one whose ultimate solution rests upon an extended weather-record for the particular vicinity considered. Matters like these have influenced the design of the home, which, like many other things, has evolved rapidly of late, and is even now in a transition stage. In the well-planned modern home the living-rooms face the south to secure a maximum of sunshine and a minimum of cold and boisterous winds, while the least used rooms are placed to the north, as that is the least desirable exposure, climatically considered. The topmost room, formerly a dusty attic or store-room, has become a sun-parlor. The basement, formerly the laundry or cellar, has become the summer study or workshop. By a wise dispensation of nature, a comfortable environment is usually a hygienic environment also. Collectively, man has gained much by ceasing to be a nomad. Individually, men are happiest when they live in their own homes. Natural environment determines in large measure the nature of that domicile. Weather conditions are now considered by the conscientious architect in planning the construction of such a dwelling, and the artificial climate which is to be created within it."

A POISONED SEA

"POISON WATER," which killed fish in vast numbers, has been reported from time to time during the past seventy-five years on the west coast of Florida. Apparently all the keys from Key West nearly as far north as Cedar Keys have been visited by this plague, and outbreaks are reported to have occurred eight times between 1844 and 1916, inclusive. The mortality in October and November, 1916, was very severe. The United States Bureau of Fisheries sent its experts to the spot, and the results of their investigations have been published in a pamphlet entitled "Mortality of Fishes on the West Coast of Florida" (Washington, 1917). In spite of all efforts, the experts of the Bureau are compelled to admit that the cause of this strange occurrence is still a mystery, tho a possible explanation is offered. Says the writer:

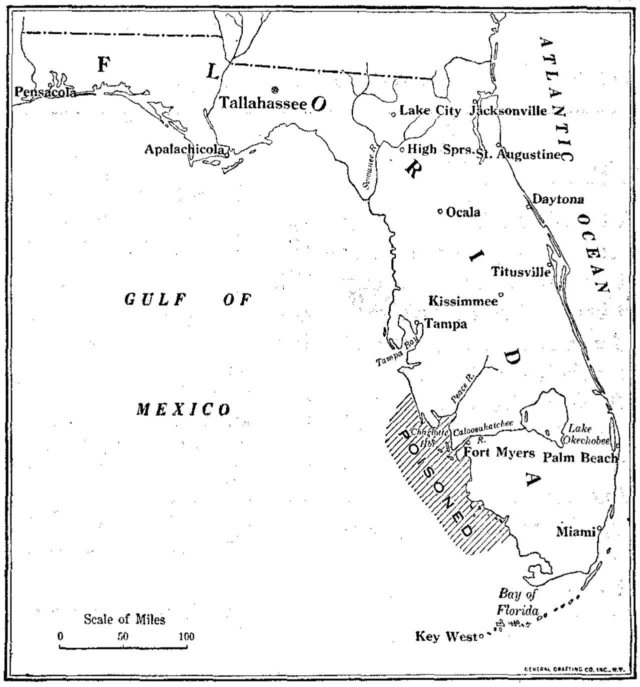
"Fishes of a great number of species were noted dead and dying; the air was charged with a suffocating gas, which not only occasioned severe discomfort to man and other air-breathing animals, but irritated the air-passages, producing the symptoms of colds. This gas, while exceedingly irritating, had no odor.

"The fishing smacks which are equipped with 'wells' or openings through to the water in which live fish are kept report that the whole catch died while the smacks were *en route* to port; the normal color of the water had given way to water of different color, variously described as 'black streaky,' 'amber,' 'olive,' and 'red'; the white paint of certain houses near the water was temporarily blackened, apparently by gases from the enormous number of dying fish. Some local observers found fish dying in the sounds; others noted them in the passes and in the Gulf to a distance of forty-five miles out, but the abundance of fish in any locality varied from day to day."

The Bureau confesses its inability to explain the mystery, tho it has cleared up several doubtful points. The weather conditions were normal. Post-mortem examinations revealed no disease in the fishes. Chemical tests showed that the sea-water was a little saltier and a little more alkaline than usual, but this would not account for the mortality. Another theory is then examined:

"A hypothesis that has been repeatedly advanced is that water from the Everglades, charged with tannin and the products of decay in vegetation, is brought down by the rivers and kills fishes. It may be said with sufficient certainty that this is an impossible explanation. For there are no *a priori* grounds for assuming that the Everglades water is poisonous; nor is there any material evidence of such a condition. No fresh-water fishes were killed; life in the river was normal; and fishes are known to live in the Everglades. The sporadic appearance of the phenomenon casts doubt on the possibility of such an explanation. And, finally, it seems quite impossible to believe that the volumes of the rivers are sufficient to account for such a wide-spread distribution of the mortality."

The most plausible explanation hitherto advanced is that slight earthquake shocks release from the sea-bottom poisonous gases, resulting from the decay of sedimentary organic matter, and that these gases, dissolved in the sea-water, interfere with the life processes of fish. The shocks in question may be due to West Indian hurricanes.



WHERE THE SEA WAS POISON,

And fish died last year in great quantities. This coast has witnessed since 1844 eight recurrences of a mysterious gas-poisoning of fish-life.

A PLEA FOR THE COARSER BREADSTUFFS

NOT EVERY ONE AGREES with the article by Prof. Harry Snyder, of Minneapolis, recently quoted in these columns, and devoted to the thesis that "white bread is the best war-bread." In fact, we have received many communications from physicians and others calling attention to what they believe to be errors, both in fact and theory, in Professor Snyder's presentation of the case. "White bread," writes one of them, "is a mere starchy stuffing, and a nuisance in war and peace." This is an extreme view. The happy medium is possibly represented by a contribution to *The Forecast*, written by Lilian Dynevor Rice and entitled "A Plea for Our Coarser Breadstuffs." The writer disdains all destructive criticism and says nothing in condemnation of white bread, confining herself to telling of the virtues and advantages of the coarser varieties. These foods —whole wheat, rye, corn, barley, and oats—are familiar to most of our foreign-born citizens; and it is time, we are told, that the natives also should become better acquainted with them. She proceeds:

"Here, available in every part of the country, waiting to be mixed, baked, and eaten, wait cereals rich in mineral matter, protein, starch, and sugar, fine for building bone and brawn, excellent alike for children and adults, satisfying, sustaining, and delicious, and of sufficient variety, so that no one kind need be served so often as to pall on the palate. Get acquainted with them. Put half a dozen new canisters on your pantry shelf, fill them with these coarser breadstuffs, and serve one or the other every day—not to the exclusion of white bread, but in combination with it. Each flour has its own mission to perform in the food-supply.

"Unbolted wheat meal, the first form of good wheat used for centuries for bread-making, and at the present day compounded in the black bread of the European peasantry, contains every part of the grain from husk to germ. By degrees the bran or outer coating was removed by gradually improving methods of sifting, until the so-called 'patent' flour of to-day has resulted. Modern whole-wheat flour with the bran eliminated contains all the albuminoids and the nutritive mineral matter of the wheat, supplies the alkaline phosphates which contribute to the formation of the required salts in the body, and also holds the elements needed for bone and tooth-building. Genuine whole-wheat flour should be coarse-grained, dark-colored, and free from large particles of bran. The eliminated bran which our ancestors were and hard-working peasants of to-day are able to turn to good account because of their active outdoor life, is beneficial taken now and then in obstinate cases of constipation. In continuous doses, bran is, however, apt to irritate the intestinal tract, and for this reason should not be mixed with whole-wheat flour for bread-making. Whole wheat has its own salutary effect upon disorders of the stomach and bowels. Where stronger action is desired, Boston brown bread, bran bread, or bran sticks should be eaten. The bran productions are especially efficacious, but should be regarded as a medicinal aid, and partaken of sparingly.

"While whole-wheat flour is rather a misnomer, because the whole wheat is not used, the outer coating or bran being left out, pure graham flour consists of the whole kernel, and all of the bran. Sylvester Graham, who lived from 1794 to 1851, believed that the ancients recognized that bread made from whole-wheat flour was strongly conducive to general health and vigor and very nourishing and sustaining. . . . . . .

> "Graham, who was a noted temperance reformer and lecturer, gave specific directions in regard to the preparation of the wheat used for the bread that bore and still bears his name. The wheat must be plump, mature, free from rust and other disease; it must be thoroughly cleansed, not only from chaff, cockles, and tares, but from smut and every kind of impurity that may be attached to the skin of the kernel. After it was washed and thoroughly cleansed it was to be ground by means of sharp stones, coarse rather than fine, inasmuch that the coarse flour makes a sweeter, more wholesome bread.
>
> "True Graham flour, therefore, is simply a wheat-meal with no part of the wheat removed, except possibly the coarser bran. Unfortunately like many other foodstuffs of value, it is frequently imitated by a compound composed of low-grade flour, bran, and a small quantity of 'shorts' or middlings, by-products of modern milling. There are, however, very fine and pure brands of Graham flour, and the housewife should insist on having these, and these only."

Barley, rye, oats, and corn are next considered. The closing of the distilleries will release some of these. Rye is coming into growing favor:

> "Rye flour, which is so much used by the foreign peasantry, is rather rich in gluten, making it a bread grain ranking next to wheat. Bread made from it is darker and denser than wheat bread. To make it palatable to American taste, it is necessary to mix wheat flour with it. Rye can be obtained in either flour or meal. The first is for bread, biscuit, gems, and the like; the second for breakfast food. Its use is gradually being better understood and it is selling in constantly increasing quantity."

Another useful grain that may be prepared in several ways is barley:

> "Barley consists principally of vegetable albumen and casein. When finely ground it is known as meal; when thoroughly cleansed, partially hulled, and polished it is the pearl barley used for soup; it is also excellent when boiled until soft and eaten with butter and salt, or milk and sugar as a breakfast dish. When the grains are flattened by rolling they are called 'flakes.' These are what are used when making barley bread. Barley is not rich in gluten, and like oat-flakes can not be made into light bread unless whole-wheat flour is mixed with it, then it makes a sweet, palatable, wholesome loaf."

America already eats her oats and corn in huge quantities, and is being daily urged to use even more. We read:

> "Oats have become so identified with breakfast food that their value as breadstuff has been nearly forgotten. As has been seen, it can not be made into light bread unless combined with wheat flour. The flat oat-cake of Ireland and Scotland is regarded as bread in those countries, and for variety and health's sake might well be used here. The raised oat bread is a very palatable possibility too, and is an excellent occasional addition to the family menu.
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> "When we come to corn-meal we have arrived at a cereal next in importance to wheat. What wheat is to the North and rye to foreign countries, corn-meal is to the South, where it appears on the table generally as a batter or baking-powder bread. But let the housekeeper try corn-meal loaf bread when she wants a sustaining novelty in the bread line. Undoubtedly she knows the value of this meal, so rich in elements beneficial to the human body, when made into mush, Johnny cake, muffins, and 'pone,' but in loaf bread its use has been limited.
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> "Corn-meal, like oatmeal, is heat-producing, and the frequent use of either in summer is not advisable.
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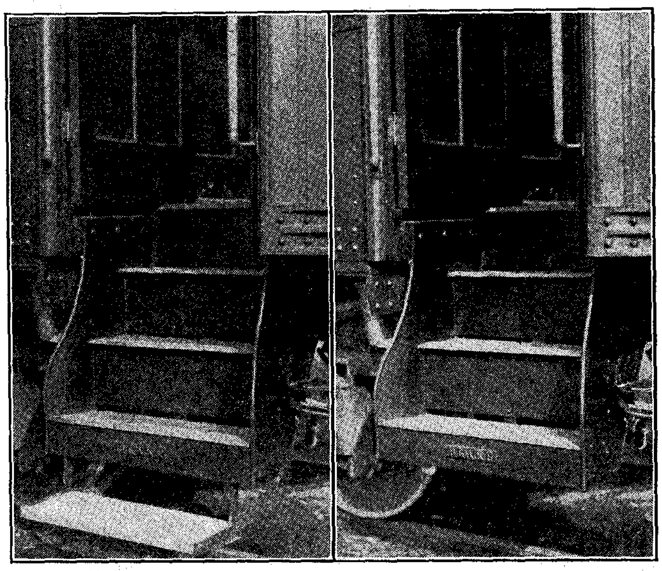
> "In cold weather and in cool climates, both, however, should be more largely used in the making of breads. They lend variety to the diet and are high in food value."

A SAFETY CAR-STEP

A SAFETY CAR-STEP, operated by compress air and especially designed for interurban service, has been in successful operation for some time on the Piedmont & Northern Railway, Charlotte, N. C. The step is different from the apparatus in common use in that it will return automatically to its raised position as soon as the car starts and can not be lowered until the car is at a standstill. Says *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, September 1):

> "The step operates in the following manner: When the train comes to a complete stop the conductor or porter on the train presses a foot lever or button, thus applying the air-pressure to an operating cylinder which forces the step into the lower or alighting position. At the same time air is admitted to a smaller cylinder, which forces a small cam down on top of the car-axle. As long as the car remains at rest the step is held in the alighting position by the air-pressure, but when the axle of the car turns the little cam on top of the axle is rolled off. This automatically releases the air-pressure which holds the step, and the latter under the influence of a counterweight is carried back to its upper position, where it is housed under the first stationary step of the car. The air-pressure can also be released by the conductor by pressing a release lever in the housing of the trap-door, and the closing of the trap-door will accomplish the same purpose. The novel feature of the device is that it is not really left to an employee to put the step up before the train starts, as the automatic release on the axle can not fail to take care of the step when the car moves. As the step is returned to its raised position by a counterweight, it will not operate if the passenger has his weight on it. This avoids throwing a passenger who is trying to alight when the step starts to raise."



Courtesy of "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

PNEUMATICALLY OPERATED SAFETY-STEP
In lowered and raised positions.

While this step was designed especially for interurban cars or steam roads where a stepping box is commonly used, the makers believe that by slight changes in the operating mechanism it can be made suitable for city cars.

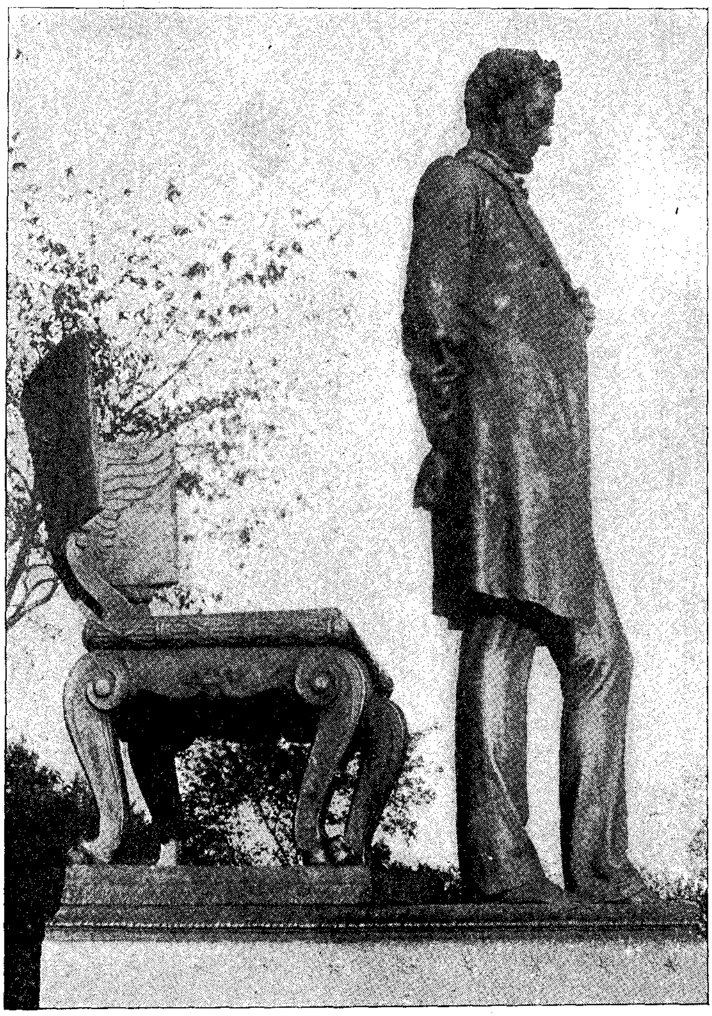
LIQUID OXYGEN AS AN EXPLOSIVE—One of the first uses proposed for liquefied air, when it was successfully produced, was as an explosive, combined with some powdered combustible. This has not proved practical, but experiments made by the United States Bureau of Mines show that the trouble has been largely in not using the mixture soon enough after preparation. Says a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, September 1):

> "If used within ten minutes after the saturation of the cartridge, liquid oxygen is as effective as dynamite for blasting purposes. . . . In view of the successful work done with this explosive, a large liquid-air manufacturing company has agreed to erect a test plant on a commercial scale. This will be at a large mine or quarry, to give opportunity for determining the extent of the value of liquid oxygen as a commercial explosive. The Bureau of Mines is studying the best methods of handling the substance and the development of satisfactory containers. The cost of the carbonaceous material composing the stick, the liquid oxygen for one cartridge, and the container is insignificant. The problem is largely that of reducing wastage and securing the requisite standardization."

LETTERS - AND - ART

QUARRELING OVER LINCOLN'S STATUE

LINCOLN HAS MANY ADMIRERS in our Allied countries, and especially in England, where his name has been almost more quoted since the war began than that of any other American not now living. In England, too, has appeared Lord Charnwood's great biography of our War-President. Now the problem of both the art and the lay world is, in what guise shall Lincoln be bodied forth to these nations in statues which it is proposed to erect in London and in Paris, with a possible triplicate in Russia? The statue proposed by the American Committee for the Celebration of the Century of Peace between Great Britain and America is a replica of the one designed by Mr. George Gray Barnard and already erected in Cincinnati. It was pictured in our issues of January 6 and February 10, with Mr. Barnard's account of the manner in which he chose the model for the figure. The realism of the statue at that time called forth considerable criticism, tho Mr. Roosevelt is quoted as saying: "I have always wished that I might see him; now I do." For the face of Lincoln Mr. Barnard spent, he tells us, one hundred days studying the Lincoln life-mask. "It is all there," says Mr. Barnard, "all that there is to know." "To most," he adds, "the life-mask is a dead thing; to the artist it is life's architecture." For the figure, we are further told, Mr. Barnard sought out a native of Kentucky who had been all his life a rail-splitter, and whose height measured the required number of feet and inches. *The Art World* (New York) was the first to take up anything like a campaign against sending the Barnard "Lincoln" to foreign lands. It felt that democracy was belied in its external aspects by this presentment of Lincoln, stating its disapproval in the form of two alternative questions:



SAINT-GAUDENS'S "LINCOLN,"

To which it is objected that the clothes are not of 1865—"not that that matters either," says MacMonnies, the sculptor.

> "*First*—Was Lincoln a clean, dignified member of the bar, dressing in reasonably good taste and having a respect for common-sense social forms and beauty of environment, or was he a rough-necked slouch, dressing like a despiser of elegance in life and beauty of social environment?
>
> "*Secondly*—Does democracy mean club-footed, inelegant, vulgar ugliness to the destruction of all social forms, or does it mean grace, dignity, self-respect, and ever-increasing beauty of social form and environment?"

The vigor of the *Art World's* protest approaches, it must be said, all the inelegance it alleges against the statue, when it calls upon the committee to reflect ere it sets up in Whitehall Street a statue which suggests that "even in its greatest hero democracy breeds nothing but a stoop-shouldered, consumptive-chested, chimpanzee-handed, lumpy-footed, giraff-necked, grimy-fingered clod-hopper, wearing his clothes in a way to disgust a ragman." The New York *Sun*, which gives a survey of the conflicting opinions of Lincoln, quotes its great mentor, Charles A. Dana, as declaring that there never was "any lack of dignity in the man," and "even in his freest moments one always felt the presence of a will and an intellectual power which maintained the ascendency of the President." *The Sun* further quotes the Nicolay and Hay biography to this effect:

> "He seemed absolutely at home in a court-room; his great stature did not encumber him there; it seemed like a natural symbol of superiority. His bearing and gesticulation had no awkwardness about them; they were simply striking and original."

The strongest protest against the use of the Barnard statue is voiced by Lincoln's own son, Robert Todd Lincoln, in a letter written to ex-President Taft, which the New York *Times* quotes:

"1,775 N Street, Washington, D. C.,
"March 22, 1917.

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"I am writing to ask your consideration of a matter which is giving me great concern and to bespeak such assistance as you feel able to give me.

"When I first learned through the newspapers that your brother, Mr. Charles P. Taft, had caused to be made a large statue of my father for presentation to the city of Cincinnati, I very naturally most gratefully appreciated the sentiment which moved him to do this; when, however, the statue was exhibited early this winter I was deeply grieved by the result of the commission which Mr. Taft had given to Mr. Barnard. I could not understand, and still do not understand, any rational basis for such a work as he has produced. I have seen some of the newspaper publications inspired by him, one of which, printed in *The North American*, of Philadelphia, in November, and another in THE LITERARY DIGEST, for January 6 last, attempt to make explanations which are anything but satisfactory, to me at least. He indicates, if I can understand him, that he scorned the use of the many existing photographs of President Lincoln, and took as a model for his figure a man chosen by him for the curious artistic reasons that he was six feet four and one-half inches in height, was born on a farm fifteen miles from where Lincoln was born, was about forty years of age, and had been splitting rails all his life.

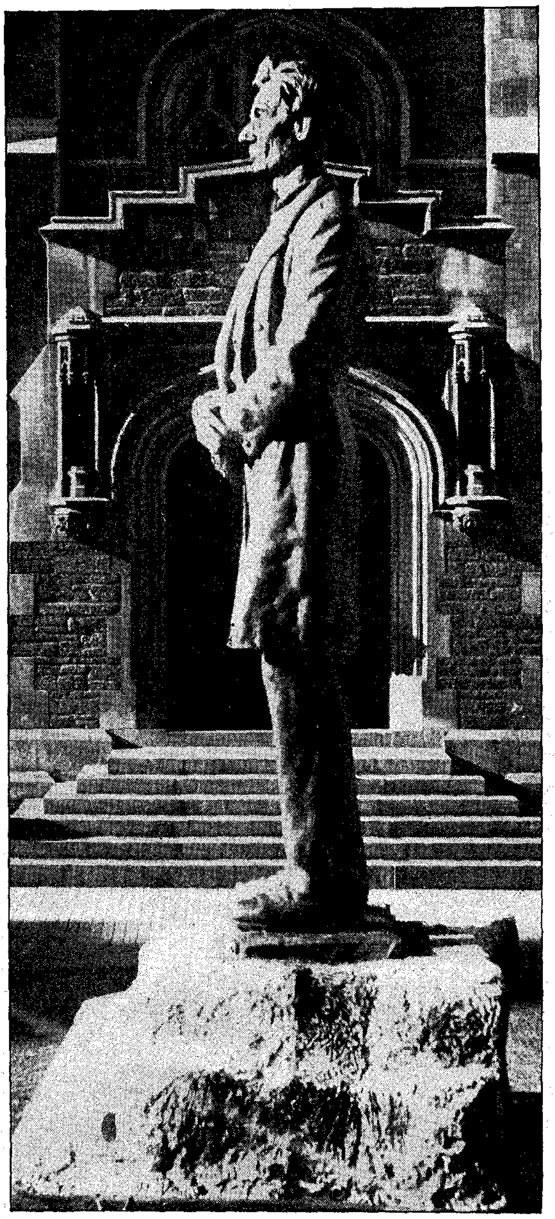
"The result is a monstrous figure, which is grotesque as a likeness of President Lincoln and defamatory as an effigy.

"I understand that the completed statue has gone to Cincinnati to be placed. As to that I have nothing more to say, but I am horrified to learn just now that arrangements are being made for a statue of President Lincoln by the same artist, and I assume of a similar character, to be presented for location, one in London and one in Paris. I understand also that these statues are to be gifts by Mr. Taft. I do not think I have ever had the pleasure of meeting him, and I am, therefore, venturing to beg you on my account to intercede with him, and, if possible, to induce him to abandon this purpose, if it is true that he has it in mind. I should, of course, have filial pride in having a good statue of my father in London and in Paris, of a character like the two great statues of him made by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and that which I have good reason to expect in the Lincoln Memorial, now being modeled by Daniel Chester French. That my father should be represented in those two great cities by such a work as that of which I am writing to you would be a cause of sorrow to me personally, the greatness of which I will not attempt to describe.

"Believe me, my dear Mr. President, always sincerely yours,

"(Signed) ROBERT LINCOLN.

"The Hon. William Howard Taft."



OVER WHICH THE STORM RAGES.

Barnard's "Lincoln," which many, including Lincoln's son, object to having set up in London and Paris.

This letter antedates the article in *The Art World* by two months. *The Times* also quotes a letter of the late Joseph H. Choate, in which the statue is described as "horrible." Thus:

"8 East Sixty-third Street.
"May 7, 1917.

"DEAR MR. LINCOLN: I have not at all forgotten my promise to write you the needed letter. I have been more taken up since my return from Washington with an effort to stop the sending of a triplicate of the horrible statue (the Barnard statue) to Russia, the last place where your father ought to be represented by such an effigy. I enclose a copy of a conversation between Mr. Flint and the gentleman who seems to represent the Friends of Russia at 70 Fifth Avenue, which I thought looked rather hopeful in the way of stopping it.

"You shall hear from me again in a few days, but just this week I am taken up every minute with the proposed visit of the French and English Commissions, as, unfortunately, I am acting as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee.

"Very truly yours,
"JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

"Hon. Robert T. Lincoln."

The part of the sculptor is taken by *The Touchstone* (New York), in which is assembled a number of testimonials of approval like the following from the sculptor MacMonnies:

"George Gray Barnard's 'Lincoln,' in my estimation, is not only original, as every monument and work of art must be; it is also a personal vision, which all great art must be to be truthful. To me this statue is full of fine feeling, of nobility. He makes me understand his vision of Lincoln's greatness. I feel that through this monument, Lincoln has been immortalized for America and for all time. I know many people to whom Barnard's 'Lincoln' has meant a great deal, who feel about it profoundly and tenderly, as they would have felt about Lincoln himself. After all what can any art do beyond creating a mood? And Barnard's statue of Lincoln does this. It puts one in a mood to understand Lincoln's achievement and the character which produced his achievement. In the face I see humor and sadness, and great kindness and the aftermath of many heroic struggles. As for myself I am more than willing that Lincoln should be represented in England by George Gray Barnard's statue.

"I hear that it has been called too democratic an expression for art. What does that mean or what has it to do with a man's vision? How can it make any difference to the world whether it is democratic or plutocratic or autocratic, whether it is modern or classic? What we want in Barnard's statue is that sculptor's vision of Lincoln's soul, and we have it. In addition to this, it is good sculpture composition and excellent design.

"As to the clothes with which Mr. Barnard has draped the statue, how unimportant. I take it for granted that so great an artist as Barnard would not use any clothes that were not appropriate to the times. He knows that the war-portraits of Lincoln are at every man's disposal for work. He knows Lincoln's attitude about life even in unessential details. To me the clothes seem perfectly reasonable garments, worn as Lincoln would have worn them, with little thought; and as a matter of fact, they are absolutely in accordance with the mode of the times. Whereas Saint-Gaudens's clothes are not eighteen sixty-five. Not that that matters either. Saint-Gaudens's 'Lincoln' is a fine and rare composition, and would be equally so with clothes of the period, even tho they might carry a few wrinkles.

"I always think of Lincoln as a stupendous laborer, a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief, a man thinking into the terrific problems of his day and helping to solve them. And as Barnard thinks of Lincoln as a rugged, worn, sad, kindly, spiritual human being, why quarrel with it? That is his vision. He has helped to let the public into the secret of Lincoln's greatness. That is more important than the smartness of clothes. We only ask in any monument that a man should appear draped in things characteristic of himself and his times."

The Touchstone also quotes Lincoln's biographer, Miss Ida Tarbell, as saying, "George Gray Barnard's 'Abraham Lincoln' is to me the profoundest thing yet done on the man by any one in any medium. It is the result of four or more years of determined effort to get acquainted with Lincoln, to understand his thoughts and his spirit."

IS "CHRISTINE" RUN TO EARTH?

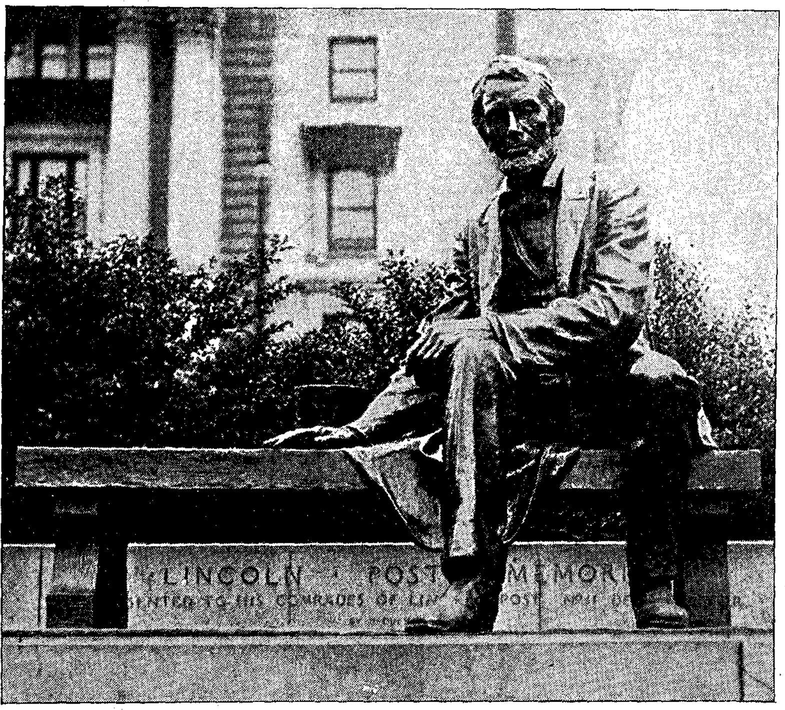
IF WE MUST CONCEDE that "Christine"—letters of an alleged violinist written from Germany just prior to the war—is a novel, many of the puzzling questions that the book has posed for us will be answered in a solution of its authorship offered by Janet Richards. "Alice Cholmondeley," she contends in *The Nation* (New York), is none other than the former Countess von Arnim, the author of "Elizabeth in Her German Garden," "The Solitary Summer," and others. These books were among the best sellers of a few years ago, and many there are who must be familiar with their peculiar style. All such, contends Miss Richards, "can not fail to note the close similarity of literary method which exists between 'Christine' and the Elizabeth stories—notably the long and involved, yet witty, sentences, and the biting presentation of the 'Junkerism' of North Prussia, with the constant 'hits' at Prussian self-sufficiency and military arrogance." Miss Richards goes on to defend her claim:

"To many who, like myself, have spent much time in Germany it is well known that the author of the Elizabeth stories was for fully twenty years the (English) wife of a Prussian officer—a 'Junker' of the 'Junkers'—the Count von Arnim, who before their marriage had been an Under-Secretary of the German Legation (not yet an Embassy) at Washington. Through her marriage with this man—called in the Elizabeth stories *The Man of Wrath*—the former Mary Beauchamp, of England, learned of the inside ambitions and political intrigues of Prussian militarism, the results of which she has now so skilfully woven into the alleged 'Letters' of the young violinist 'Christine'—information which required years of close contact and keen observation to acquire, and which could never have been 'picked up' by a young girl of twenty-two during a brief ten weeks in Berlin, and with a limited knowledge of the involved German language! On the contrary, a careful second reading of 'Christine' will reveal, between the lines, much more of deep and sinister significance than appears on the first hasty perusal, and the conviction grows that here is the fine hand of no neophyte, but of one with intimate inside knowledge of a cruelly calculated military system, which, for reasons best known to herself, the brilliant authoress does not care openly to 'mother.' Hence the newly assumed *nom de plume* of 'Alice Cholmondeley'—a mere blind, chosen perhaps because Cholmondeley, like Beauchamp, is quite unrecognizable as pronounced by the English.

"Note also that the publisher of 'Christine'—the Macmillan Company, of New York and London—is the publisher of the Elizabeth stories and other works of the same author.

"A further word about the authoress herself. Since the beginning of the Great War—apparently weary of her *Man of Wrath*—the former Countess has divorced him and married Lord Russell, of England, and has for the past year been residing in Pasadena, Cal., where she probably wrote the clever 'Letters' of 'Christine,' which are now keeping the literary world guessing.

"Having had occasion to do considerable literary detective work in the course of my lecture career, I am willing to stake my reputation as a 'guesser' on the prediction that time will prove (and in short time too) that the foregoing is correct."



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BORGLUM'S "LINCOLN,"

Set up in a public square in Newark, N. J.

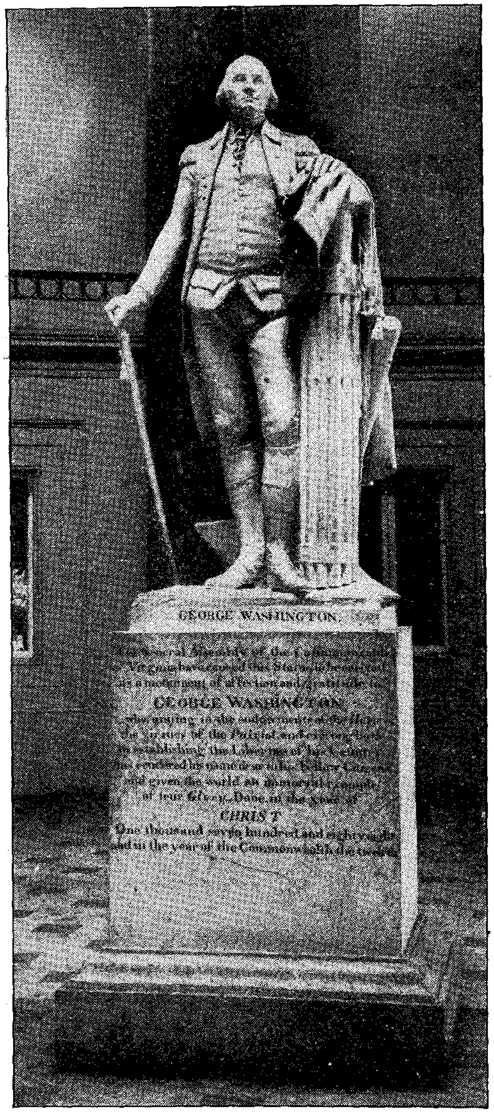
COMPANY A: AMERICAN CAMOUFLEURS

"CAMOUFLAGE" HAS BECOME one of our favorite slang terms since the war began—perhaps because it is so convenient and fresh a paraphrase for Yankee "cuteness." It comes to us from France, and there the Army is said to have borrowed it from the theater where it was used in description of the actor's make-up. It has been defined a number of times, but a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* describes it as "the art of so concealing or disguising an object that the enemy can not recognize it for what it is." "A peaceful rock is discovered when too late to be a death-dealing gun." Shortly after General Pershing went to France he began to cable back for a company of camoufleurs—for so they are called—to be sent to him. Fortunately our artists had not to be instructed in the elementary purposes of this branch of the service, for the deeds of the clever French had already become common knowledge. Mr. Barry Faulkner, the New York artist, and Mr. Sherry E. Fry, the sculptor, had already started a volunteer organization that had enlisted nineteen men. From that time the company began to grow, and the *Transcript* writer gives the steps it has since taken. It seems that Evarts Tracy, one of the leading architects of New York, had taken all the courses at Plattsburg and received a commission as major in the Officers' Reserve Corps:

"He entered with enthusiasm into the idea of organizing the artists and became the moving spirit of the enterprise. He was made and is now commander of the company, altho he is not with his men at Camp American University. Majors ordinarily command battalions, not companies; and it is no secret that the rapidly growing Company A, Twenty-fifth United States Engineers, in time will become a battalion. Every day recruits are coming in, and the list reads like the catalog of the Paris Salon.

"To make a long story short, a large company of artists, sculptors, architects, civil engineers, and others who have won fame with brush and chisel—and many of them much money with their brains and skill—are now drilling and experimenting at Camp American University. They must be soldiers also, as well as artists, for no one who goes upon a foreign battle-field in the uniform of the United States is permitted to be there until he has learned how to take care of himself. The company is under the capable command of Capt. Martin Nixon-Miller, U. S. R., from whom they get daily a grueling course in military instruction. Captain Nixon-Miller was for more than seven years a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He is a civil engineer by profession and served as assistant engineer under Goethals on the Panama Canal. He erected a million-dollar plant in Pottstown, Pa., not long ago, and after three attempts to secure his services, the Government finally secured them. Recently he has had charge of a million dollars' worth of property and construction at the Frankford Arsenal. Incidentally, it was Captain Nixon-Miller who, as a Government agent, uncovered the garbage scandals of the reform administration in Philadelphia. The men in his command are good sports and are taking their medicine cheerfully, but they are doing something besides experimenting with paint-brushes and baled hay.

"A first lieutenant of the company is Homer Saint-Gaudens, son of perhaps the greatest of American sculptors and himself a stage director of note, as witness his remarkable work with Maude Adams in the preparation and production of the wonderful effects and illusions in 'Peter Pan' and a 'Kiss for Cinderella.' Second in command is Lieut. Wilfred S. Conrow, the landscape-painter. Both are graduates of Plattsburg, and so far highly successful with the task they have in hand."



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HOUDON'S "WASHINGTON,"

Which will, with the "Lincoln" finally chosen, be set up near Trafalgar Square, London.

The company, we are told, bristles with men of the highest standing in their profession. Some of them are named over:

"It might appear invidious to mention the distinguished professional men who compose this unusual company, but it seems appropriate to make special mention of Barry Faulkner, the New York artist, if only because he is a pupil of Abbott H. Thayer, the great figure-painter, who early in life made a study of animals and discovered the law of the protective coloration of the animal kingdom. It was Thayer who first dared to differ with Darwin upon this subject, the British scientist having attributed the coloration to sex influence while Thayer, combining the faculty of visualizing and noting the actual aspect of things in their relation to one another with his knowledge of the animal world, proclaimed that nature's gift of color to her children of the forest enabled them to disappear quickly from the sight of their enemies. That the truth was stated by both writers now is generally acknowledged. Mr. Faulkner is a devout disciple of his master, but in his most intimate studies with Mr. Thayer he could never have dreamed that the theory of an artist in relation to the dress of birds and animals would some day contribute to the success of American arms. . . . . . .

"Fry is a pupil of MacMonnies, Lorado Taft, and other distinguished sculptors, and, like Faulkner and Harry Thrasher, the painter, has taken the Prix de Rome. Among their comrades are Sutter, Tubesing, Dewer, and Nell, the painters. Twigg Smith, who has been painting the exquisite scenes of the Hawaiian Islands, has come back and enlisted. Sanger, Hoyt, Foster, and Comstock are listed among the architects. All are young men, but they come from the best offices in the United States and many already have made names for themselves. Leslie Thrasher, who draws the striking frontispieces for *The Saturday Evening Post*, is a rookie in the awkward squad. Men of this stamp are appearing at the camp every day, and enlistments are coming in so fast that Major Tracy has had his hands full dealing with them. The spirit of the command is an inspiration to the layman."

Yankee "cuteness" has a formidable enemy in the camera, for this is not often fooled even when the eye of man is. Knowing this, our force of camoufleurs are conducting experiments in coloration which are carefully being tested out photographically:

"An artificial green which would deceive a naturalist at a few hundred yards might show black under the merciless gaze of the camera, and the artists already have mastered a secret of fooling the lens. They have invented a grass which can be turned out in quantities by a machine and used as a covering, and they have learned so to color it that it will defy detection. One of their first experiments was upon an humble latrine, which they so disguised that at enemy distance it was invisible. They have taken to the trenches, and already have discovered a method whereby a rifleman equipped with a proper helmet can be so concealed that a whole regiment might slowly arise from their places to fire without the enemy noting a particle of change in the appearance of the background. The sniper or sharpshooter is one of the most useful soldiers on the battle-front, and uniforms are being devised which will be indistinguishable from tree or landscape. A fake road is being planned, at the end of which will be placed dummy cannon, while the real cannon are concealed hundreds of yards away. One of the arts of camouflage is to make certain that the object to be concealed contains all the color values of its background, and the artists know that if one color is omitted the object at once becomes very noticeable.

"The men are working in conjunction with the Signal Corps of the Army at Fort Myer, and their experiments will be tested out thoroughly with aeroplanes and cameras. It is not pretended that the major part of the training can be undertaken in this country or that these professional men, however high their standing, can teach the French. It has been demonstrated already, however, in the month in which the first increment has been in training, that the company can acquire certain general principles which will prove useful in whatever work they may undertake in the future. The combination of artists and architects is a valuable one, for while the colorations of the one group are necessary, the designs of the other are equally important."

GERMAN OPERA TABU IN CHICAGO—The director of the Chicago Opera Company announces that no German opera will be given this season under his direction. The reason is the one often given—that "even the most fair-minded American who has a friend or relative facing destruction over there can not sit and listen with equanimity to music created in the enemy country." But the Brooklyn *Eagle* answers rather sarcastically:

"Now, a city that has a Mayor like William Hale Thompson must expect to suffer from the reaction against Thompsonism. Chicago is in that plight. Even music 'created in the enemy country' is tabu. This bans Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, along with Meyerbeer and Wagner. But, of course, the blow is aimed at Wagner chiefly. *Siegfried's* love potion suggests the poisoning of drinking-springs. *Siegfried's* dragon is the type of Kaiser barbarity. . Walhalla is chock-full of the superman idea. 'Lohengrin' and 'Tristan' are tainted. 'Parsifal' hints plots. And the art lover musing on the Chicago fulmination wonders whether 'Götterdämmerung' is too profane for utternace. . . . . . .

"Really we are sorry for Chicago, but we understand her situation. Thompsonism has perverted all standards. Morbid sensitiveness springs out of municipal impotency to rid the town of a disgrace. There are artists in that city, there are thinkers in that city, there are even business men in that city who know how far art is above all the conflicts of nations. We pity them especially. They can get along without German operas for a season well enough, but the narrowness that creates the ban is a permanent irritation to every one of them."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WAR-WORK

OUTSPOKEN RESENTMENT is the key-note of some comment in the religious press on the action of the War Department in granting to the Knights of Columbus the same privileges in the cantonments as are enjoyed by the Young Men's Christian Association. Such privileges, it is held, are accorded to no other "secret, oath-bound organization." On the other hand, there are non-Catholic weeklies, among which may be cited *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist, Chicago), which see in the War Department's order merely the recognition of the Government that the Knights of Columbus is the organization to work among Catholic soldiers, just as the Young Men's Christian Association is the recognized organization among Protestants. In the encampment at Gettysburg, this weekly remarks, of the ten thousand troops two thousand are said to be of Catholic parentage. The Knights hope to support additional priests to help out the Army chaplains, we read further, and "their halls of recreation are to be open to all alike just as the Association has opened its halls." The attitude of observers sharply antagonistic to the introduction of the Knights of Columbus into our encampments may be summarized in the words of *The Herald and Presbyter* (Presbyterian, Cincinnati), which says:

> "These two organizations do not belong in the same category. They are not of similar character and standing. The Knights is a secret, oath-bound, sectarian organization for the sole benefit of the Roman Catholic body. If it is admitted, so should the Masons, the Odd Fellows, or the strictly patriotic Guardians of Liberty, or the Junior Order. The Young Men's Christian Association gives the benefit of its membership to all, and, like the public school, is an institution for all classes, and is doing a free and open patriotic service. Romanism incurs far more than suspicion in carrying and in being permitted to carry this sectarian, secret, degree-conferring, oath-bound institution to the camps of our soldiers."

This is a narrow-minded view, according to *The Monitor* (Catholic, Newark), which tells us that the two associations are "working in harmony wherever they meet," and as an example of fair-minded opinion it quotes from the New York *Evening Mail* an editorial on the protests lodged with the War Department, in which this daily says in part:

> "The Y. M. C. A. is a splendid organization. The work which it is doing and planning for our soldiers in cantonments and at the front is worthy of all commendation and support. Only one rule of the organization, however, prevents it from being non-sectarian in every sense of the word. That is the rule that confines its management to the recognized Protestant denominations. By that rule Catholics, Jews, and Unitarians are excluded from the directorate of the Y. M. C. A.
>
> "It is estimated that 30 per cent. of our soldiers are Catholics. This numerical strength of the Catholics in our fighting forces is partly the result of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which through the ages has consistently and actively encouraged the raising of large families.
>
> "A good many Catholics regard the Y. M. C. A. as a sectarian organization. A good many Catholics would find the atmosphere and associations of a recreation-center conducted by the Knights of Columbus more congenial and more desirable. These Catholic soldiers, who are serving the country just as loyally as the non-Catholics, should have the privilege of choosing their own recreation-centers.
>
> "It would be a serious error to inject the religious issue into a situation that requires the utmost unanimity of sentiment and purpose. We doubt if the Y. M. C. A. itself is in favor of the exclusion proposed by its well-meaning friends."

As an official expression of the purpose and scope of the efforts of the Knights of Columbus we read in a Washington dispatch to *The Catholic News* (New York) that the buildings will be open to all the men in camp, and "while Catholic religious services will be conducted at stated times no man's religious affiliations will be taken into consideration by the recreational department. The non-Catholic will be just as welcome as the Catholic, and he will be made to understand that he is welcome to avail himself of all those conveniences which have been provided." According to *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee), the sum of $3,000,000 is to be raised by the Knights of Columbus in order to accomplish the following purposes:

> "1. Maintain volunteer Catholic priests to look after the spiritual welfare of our Catholic boys in the training-camps.
>
> "2. Send about 200 volunteer Catholic priests abroad (in addition to the 181 furnished by the Government as the Catholic quota of chaplains) to follow our boys to the trenches, ministering to them at all times.
>
> "3. Erect at each of the sixteen National Army cantonments three recreation buildings at a cost of about $14,000 for each cantonment.
>
> "4. Erect one large building at a cost of about $6,000 at each of the sixteen National Guard encampments.
>
> "5. Erect from twenty-five to thirty similar recreation stations at the Regular Army expansion camps, naval training-stations, aviation stations, and camps of other units of the service.
>
> "6. Provide places where all the soldiers, regardless of creed, may assemble and furnish them with wholesome recreations.
>
> "7. Equip each building with an altar, a confessional, a stage for entertainments, and ample facilities for reading, writing, playing checkers, dominoes, etc.
>
> "8. Furnish each building with a phonograph and records, piano and sheet music, and ample supply of stationery.
>
> "9. Provide each building with a library of good books, correct literature, and daily papers.
>
> "10. Furnish to our Catholic soldiers and sailors, prayer-books, rosaries, and other devotional articles.
>
> "11. Provide altar linen, vestments, chalices, etc., for our volunteer Catholic priests in the camps.
>
> "12. Furnish what are commonly known as 'Chaplains' Kits' for our volunteer Catholic priests, who will go abroad with the troops.
>
> "13. Provide, possibly, for chapel cars for foreign service, or automobiles to enable our volunteer priests to reach all our Catholic boys in the trenches and hospitals.
>
> "14. Maintain information bureaus in France so that the loved ones at home may hear from those in the service and through which they may transmit any little gifts they may desire from time to time."

LIBERTY BONDS FOR THE CHURCHES—The cheerful giver picked out for Scriptural approbation is probably less beloved of church executives and treasurers than the systematic giver, whose beneficence is a fixt and estimable quantity. Now the Liberty Loan offer, as a member of one of the loan committees writes in *The Churchman* (New York), gives church members an opportunity to increase the financial efficiency of their church organizations while helping the Government to win the war. The suggestion is that bonds be bought, and turned over to the Church, which can then count on a definite and regular income from them. As we read in the Episcopalian weekly:

> "What the church foundations ask is a fixt sum that they can count on from year to year to pursue their work. No corporation can do business if it can not count from year to year upon a fixt sum to meet its overhead charges. The United States is now offering to the public the safest investment in the world in the form of Liberty Bonds. Every inducement is being made to men and women, both rich and poor, to buy these bonds. It seems probable that if the church-workers could lay before the supporters of the Church a definite plan for the purchase of Liberty Bonds, the income of such bonds to be set aside

for church uses, the problem of financing would in many cases be permanently solved.

"The definite plan suggested involves two alternatives: first, inducing individuals to buy Liberty Bonds, the income of which is definitely pledged for a period of years to church-work; secondly, the purchase of Liberty Bonds to be turned over to the church authorities, principal and interest to be at their disposal.

"In many cases a wealthy supporter of a church has in mind giving a specific sum annually for church-work. He will probably do this regularly. He may, however, meet with financial reverses and the Church be suddenly left stranded as far as that particular man is concerned. Or the benefactor [may die, and not provide for the Church. This all comes back to the perennial problem of uncertainty in church affairs by appealing to churchmen and churchwomen throughout the country to take advantage of this national crisis, not only to come to the support of the Government, but also to capitalize their interest in church affairs. It is an opportunity to relieve themselves from needless worry in this connection and to put the church foundations on a modern and efficient basis."

WILLIAM II.'S DIVINE RIGHT EXAMINED

THE INTERMINABLE CLAIMS to divine partnership which William II. parades before the world about once a week seem to the common man to jar strangely with the actual fruits of his spirit as seen in Belgium, Poland, Armenia, and elsewhere; and the first thing the ordinary observer thinks is that "divine right" ought to be forked out of civilization's vocabulary. But *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago) cautions us not to forget that along with this good riddance of bad rubbish the "broom of ridicule is whisking away also an idea that has been of tremendous force for good." In clearing up the fog of confusion about "divine right," this weekly points out that when the Kaiser claims that the Lord named him to rule over Germany and carry the German flag to victory, no matter at what cost of "frightfulness," people say he is talking preposterous and blasphemous nonsense. They are wholly right; but when they proceed to explain why they are right they "fall into a ditch." Their reason for believing the Kaiser is wrong in claiming to be God's agent is that God doesn't have any specially appointed human agent. It's too big a piece of human vanity, they insist, to suppose that the Creator assigns particular jobs to individual men. These amateur philosophers miss the real point of the Kaiser's sacrilege, in the view of *The Continent*, which adds:

"The Kaiser is impious, not because he claims to have received a life-work by divine commission, but because he claims that divine sanction for a sort of life-work which there is every religious reason for believing that God detests.

"It is no guess—it is the clear truth—that the will of God is on the side of democracy in this world and against all the pretensions of those who claim a right to hold their fellow men under bondage to their own autocratic authority.

"For all the democracy in the world to-day—all the conviction of the modern mind demanding equality of man with man—flows straight from the fountainhead of the ministry of Jesus.

"Before and above all else it was Christ's clear-cut revelation of the lowliest man's even standing with the proudest in the love and care of their one Creator which set going the now virtually world-wide determination that men must rule themselves and no longer submit to kings and potentates.

"And that is the reason why the world laughs to-day at the belated pretense of one who would have it believed that God made him and his family of finer stuff than the rest of the people in order that he and his might rule over them and theirs.

"But even if there were a corner of the world or a corner in Christianity where the idea of divine appointment for an autocrat could be tolerantly considered, there would yet be no toleration among the just and the upright for the Kaiser's hypocritical claim of such appointment for himself.

"For even more certain than that God does not want kings to do his work is the absolute knowledge of all normal consciences that God has no work for knaves to do.

"The topmost peak of offense from which the Kaiser's blasphemy cries to heaven is not his formal pretense to be emperor in God's name but his bold boast of divine guidance in deeds of malice, treachery, and cruelty."

God never guided any man to maliciousness and crime, this weekly goes on to say, yet avers that it is poor intelligence to insist on "denying that God acts because one man in his own case affirms an act of God preposterous and incredible." The pretension of such an imposter is not a sign that no other man in sincerity and truth has been commissioned from heaven to do good—

"Nor is there need of mystification in discerning which is the spurious and which the true servant of Jehovah. The signs of 'the man sent from God' are unmistakable and are these:

THE KAISER BOMBED BY GERMAN RAIDERS.

This unique portrait-bust of the All-Highest was dug out of the débris of a North London building demolished by German air-raiders. Before the war the building was a German resort.

"God's agent labors not for his own glory and serves not his own pride; his zeal is not for power nor his thought for himself; his labor is all in self-sacrifice and unselfishness, and wherever he goes he does good and not evil—men bless his deeds.

"Deep in their hearts the true noblemen of history have one and all felt inwardly the solemn fact of this mystic appointment to tasks which had for them no other reward than the solemn joy of 'following the gleam.'"

The Continent does not essay to name all the true servants of Jehovah, who have acted under his inspiration down the lane of the centuries and were "thus divinely led" for the welfare of others and not merely for their own. But it does recall to us a galaxy of personages which in the mind's eye immediately appears as free from any limitation of race or creed. Of Joan of Arc, Luther, Calvin, Knox, Henry IV., Gustavus Adolphus, Cromwell, Washington, Lincoln, it tells us, there is "nothing sacrilegious in naming such souls as instruments on earth of omnipotent will in heaven"—

"And if the world expects Almighty God to work like salvation for it in great crises to come—yea, in the great crisis of to-day—it must beware not to stop up with its cynical skepticism the ears of its young men, lest the very man whom God may summon to meet the need of the nations should in dull unbelief or weak timidity fail to respond to the whisper in his soul."

ROOTING OUT CHRISTIANITY IN GERMANY

A NEW OBJECTIVE of the Pan-German propaganda is revealed by a well-known German publicist. Writing in the *Süddeutsche Konservative Korrespondenz*, of Karlsruhe, of which he is publisher and editor-in-chief, Adam Röder gives it as his opinion that the Pan-Germans aim to wipe out Christianity in Germany and establish a peculiar, made-in-Germany religion. He accuses the Pan-Germanists of bitter hatred of "Semitic Christianity," and quotes from their writings to prove his contention. Then he arrives at this conclusion:

> "The Pan-German view of the world is consciously aimed at the rooting out of the Christian religion and the system of ethics derived from it. A German religion is to arise, linked to the belief in Wotan of our ancestors, which, in turn, is to be so 'refined' by the results of the modern theory of races and the teachings of the Darwinian theory of evolution that what remains will be atheism, framed in high-sounding phrases. The German people, as the noblest and most favored of all races, as the highest manifestation of humanity, will have become its own god.
>
> "Christianity will be done away with according to the ideas of Nietzsche as the great weakening and enervating influence. The only great person is he who has power and uses it. Sin, redemption, repentance, the greatest and most profound things that human thought tries to fathom, do not exist for this company of heartless bullies, whose members, with monocles in their left eyes and rattling sabers in their right hands, challenge the world in order to place the German heel upon its neck in 'ancient Roman fashion.'"

Some light may be thrown upon this movement by the open confession of atheism made by Count Bernstorff just before his departure from our shores. *The Christian Evangelist* (St. Louis) refers to his quoted words as exhibiting a symptom of modern Germany. As a contrast to the not remote past it recalls that the late Ambassador's father "was a deeply religious man, and one of the prominent evangelical leaders of the Germany of the last generation—the Germany that so many people love and reverence and believe in." He is said to have once been at the head of the World's Evangelical Alliance. Continuing, *The Christian Evangelist* observes:

> "But this Germany gave up spirituality for materialism through influences that may be distinctly traced, and the result is the present-day Germany, whose leadership is lodged in such men as Count Bernstorff, the recent Ambassador.
>
> "That way may be judged from some of his utterances given in an interview to a New York daily as he was about to leave America. His relations to God and religion are described as follows:
>
> "'And now what is his attitude to the mysteries? What does Count Bernstorff think of religion and the future of humanity? He professes himself a cynic and unbeliever.
>
> "'"I know this world," he says, "and don't trouble about any other."
>
> "'He frankly dislikes Churches and doubts whether their influence is good. When I asked him whether he had been brought up a Puritan he burst into a great laugh.
>
> "'"In any case I've got over it completely," he cried. "I think the man a fool who denies himself any good thing in this life, unless for health's sake or some dominant reason."
>
> "'But he believes in humanity, in the slow development of man in time, and hopes that our growth is toward the good and the beautiful. But it is only a hope and soon dismissed as vague, for his mind is also given to practical things. He does not lose himself willingly in transcendental imaginings. He professes to be a student of history. "History is the Bible of diplomats," he says.
>
> "'"I think man should do what is right, but I am very lenient, especially toward sins of the flesh when the temptation is great and the results unimportant."'
>
> "One almost blushes as he reads this and knows that it is a stain so deep the tears of no recording angel can blot it out. Tears there are—tears of men and angels—but this kind can only be overcome by the crash and ruin of its own house, whose ruin has been surely effected by these latter-day Samsons made blind by their own mephitic materialism.
>
> "This is a warning. The nation or individual that forgets God has only trouble and dishonor awaiting it. It will be turned into hell—the hell of its own creating. It is safer and saner to kiss the lips of a blazing cannon than to make light of the moral law."

"CARRY ON!"

FEW DYING WORDS are oftener quoted from the British section of the Western front than those of "Carry on." The Frenchman has said, "For France!"; but the Britisher is less introspective; he bids no one to pause and care for him while the work is still to do. The phrase is one familiar to all in the military service "over there," and our own enlisted men catch the meaning of it too. The Boston *Herald* explains it as coming to the lips when an officer appears and every man stands at attention until he passes. "The officer wishing to release these men from this token of respect unduly often simply says, 'Carry on.'" That is, "Return to whatever engaged you when I appeared." *The Herald* finds it "precisely the word that should be spoken to everybody here at home just now"—

> "As cherished young men are going to training-camps and war-service, the hearts of many are moved to stand at attention, as it were. This is fitting. It is natural and for the good of the men standing forth as the nation's defenders, as well as for the good of our people generally, that manifestations of honor and affection be made in homes and communities. But when that has been done—what then?
>
> "The men who have donned the nation's various uniforms and gone to their places of hardship and danger would surely make a common answer to that question. They would say to their friends at home, 'Carry on.' They want the life at home to go on as it was when they were with us. It will cheer and nerve them with strength to know that daily duties are being performed unfalteringly, home comforts maintained in full without depression, pleasures continued much the same as before they left us. As autumn and winter bring the time when the life of home and school, church and community, usually takes on fuller activity and interest, our soldiers and sailors will wish to know that it is so now, tho they are far away.
>
> "Of course they would not have us forget them. Most certainly we must and shall do many things all these days to provide for their welfare and mightily support their huge undertaking. We at home are at war as truly as our men who have gone to the fighting. But amid all our war-time activities, we must not fail to maintain the endeared life at home which is such an empowering memory and upholding in the hearts of our fighting men. Away with down-heartedness. Have done with weakened interest and activity. Keep the home bright and cheerful, the school full of spirit, the church alive with hearty workers, social pleasures engaging and plentiful; and push business man-fashion, spurning the folly of gloom. Let letters to the men gone to war bear abundant proof of all this.
>
> "'Carry on'—not in the sense of giving way to loneliness and sorrow and anxious depression. Put the military meaning into that phrase. 'Carry on,' here at home, even as the men in war-service have learned to lift those words to fuller meaning. For one of them has written—
>
> "Carry on! Carry on!
> Fight the good fight and true;
> Believe in your mission, greet dawn with a cheer;
> There's big work to do, and that's why you are here.
> Carry on! Carry on!
> Let the world be the better for you;
> And at last, when you die, let this be your cry:
> 'Carry on, my soul! Carry on!'"

RASPUTIN'S RELIGIOUS SYSTEM—*The Christian Advocate* (New York) reports the Countess von Schaumberg as giving this succinct sketch of Rasputin's theology:

> "He made fundamental the doctrine that there was 'no salvation without repentance,' and as the righteous need no repentance, the best preparedness for salvation was a heavy course in sin. 'Blessed are the sinful, for they shall be saved through repentance,' was his diabolic beatitude. No wonder he had followers, or that he gave practical lessons in sinning as a means of grace."

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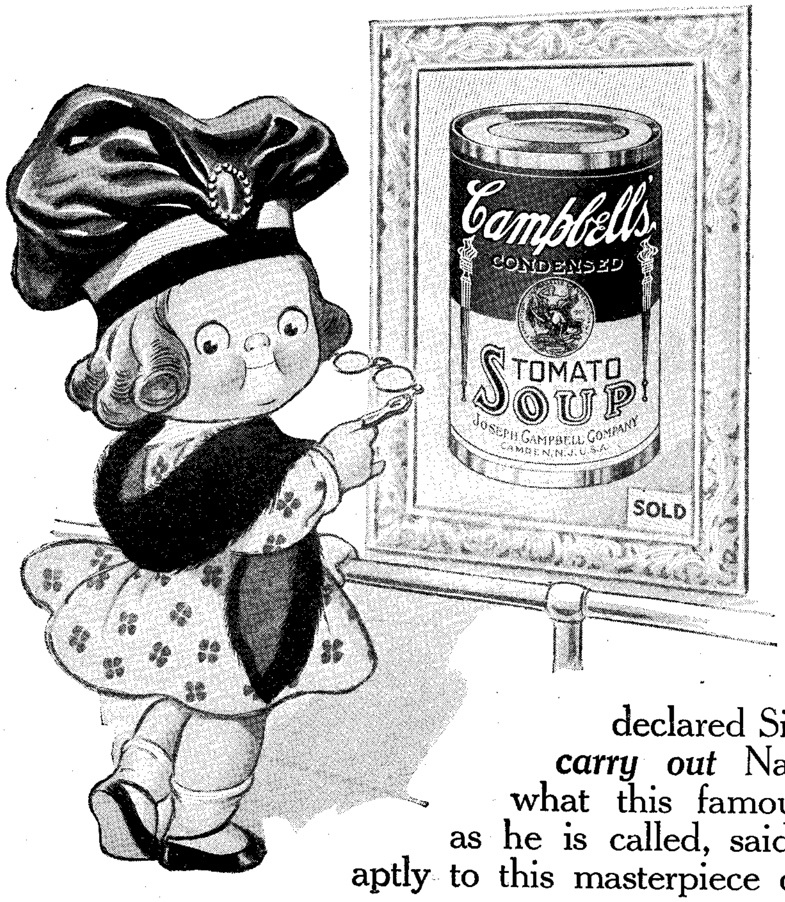

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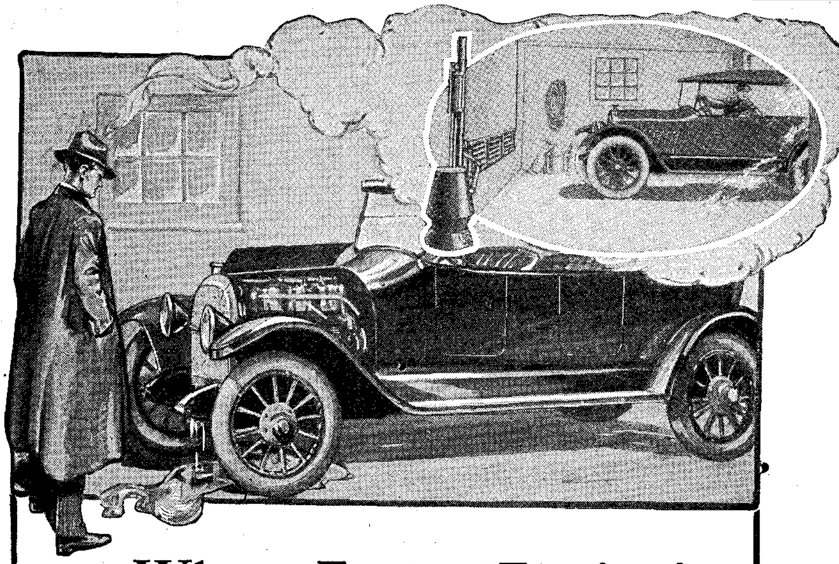

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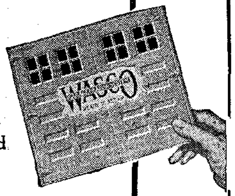

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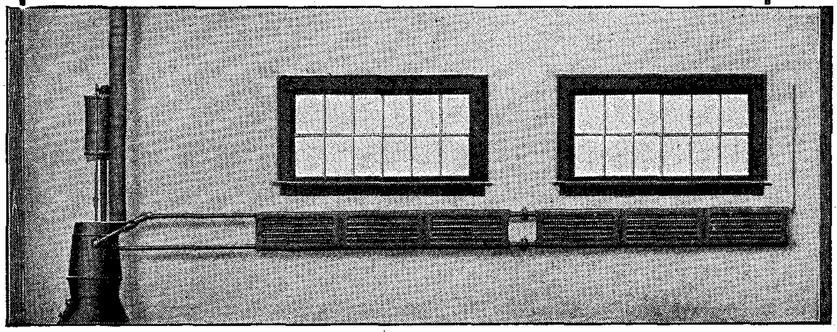

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In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

SOME RECENT-WAR BOOKS OF NOTE

Whitton, Major F. E. The Marne Campaign. With numerous maps. Pp. 326. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4 net. Postage, 16 cents.

The story of how the swift German onrush that swept almost to the gates of Paris in the early days of the war was halted and finally rolled back by an army numerically smaller, ill prepared, and ill organized, which had retreated for a hundred miles before its victorious antagonists, will always be one to hold the interest and compel the admiration of even the most unemotional. The present volume tells this story in a particularly masterly manner, and is perhaps the best documented and most circumstantial account of the great battle which so dramatically turned the course of the Western campaign. None, in fact, that has been issued is comparable to it, except Mr. Belloc's volume of about a year ago. It gives in minute detail and with soldierly directness the daily history of the great strategic movements that ultimately permitted General Joffre to block Germany's gigantic thrust at the Allied armies and to force his overconfident foe to assume the defensive.

The author brings out with great clearness the fact that it is still possible for a master of military science to handle enormous bodies of men with a freedom almost equal to that which the victors of Austerlitz and Gravelotte enjoyed. He shows how the French commander profited to the full by the mistake made by his opponent in leaving a gap in his line, assuming the offensive at the moment when the Germans were making an effort to close their ranks by means of a flanking march on the part of von Kluck's army. He detects four fatal blunders on the part of the German staff, which together brought about their undoing—first, the too long prolongation of the separation of von Kluck's forces from the main body; secondly, the attempt to have him close in while the main army continued on the move; thirdly, the failure to realize that the French sixth army would be employed offensively and not merely used to defend Paris; and lastly, the mistaken idea that the British Army was so badly mauled as to be incapable of further action for the time being. Joffre's quickness and skill in seizing the favorable moment thus offered him stamp him, in the opinion of the author, as a master of the art of war.

While the struggle on the Marne was not decisive in the sense that Jena and Waterloo were decisive, inasmuch as it left the vanquished German armies still in being and did not involve them in overwhelming losses of men or material, Major Whitton makes it abundantly clear that the battle will rank among the most important in the annals of mankind. In the sense that it completely transformed the strategic situation in the greatest war the world has seen it was most certainly decisive. One contention of the author, which will come as a surprize to most laymen, is that the capture of Paris was not the main objective of the Germans in their first tremendou drive, but that their prime purpose was to engage and crush the Allied armies and thus force a decision or at least make it possible to turn and attack Russia in overwhelming numbers before she could gather her full strength. The text is illustrated by a number of carefully constructed maps that serve to show the positions of the various armies in detail at different stages of the battle.

Butler, Nicholas Murray. A World in Ferment: Interpretations of the War for a New World. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo, viii-254. $1. Postage, 10 cents.

The principal value of a volume such as this, consisting of addresses, interviews, and the like, is as a register of conditions, emotions, forecasts, and forebodings after the occasions have passed into history. During the past three years the march of events has been so swift, so portentous, so pregnant with big possibilities that yesterday is cast behind our thoughts and we have formed the habit of considering only what is to-day and what to-morrow may bring. These seventeen papers by the president of Columbia University cover the period between September 23, 1914, and June 6, 1917. They register the change from a prescribed neutrality of Americans to their enforced engagement in the struggle; from a "splendid isolation" to a practical alliance with a group of world-Powers; from a somewhat concentrated patriotism—if not indifference—to an enthusiasm for humanity as such. The developing mind of the startled American who thinks, the growing conviction of his intense interest in things beyond the oceans, the question of his part in the evolution of a new and better dispensation, all find expression here.

It is a tribute to President Butler's essential statesmanship that these papers, delivered under such varying conditions, sustain as well as they do the test of reprinting. Few collections covering a like period contain so much that has proved true and wise, or, being still in the future, is still likely to justify the author. The volume holds a deservedly high place in the more distinctly philosophical literature of the war-period.

Lodge, Henry Cabot. War Addresses, 1915-1917. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. Pp. 303. $2.50, net. Postage, 16 cents.

In our National Congress the voice of New England speaks through Senator Lodge's lips. It is a scholar's voice, always; sometimes a partizan's, but never failing in patriotism. This volume gives us the clearest echoes of it since our present war began. They are clear echoes, because the echoes of clear speech. It is never the speech of a pacifist; and its ringing note for justifiable war sounds throughout the second chapter, on "Force and Peace," an address delivered at the Commencement of Union College, Schenectady, June 9, 1915. In the course of that Senator Lodge made this careful statement:

> "The peace of a nation depends in the last resort, like domestic order, upon the force of the community and upon the ability of the community to maintain peace, assuming that the nation lives up to its obligations, seeks no conquest, and wishes only to be able to repel aggression and invasion."

Naturally, Mr. Lodge's addresses in the Senate and elsewhere, during the years 1915-16, were those of a Republican

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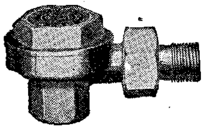

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Senator criticizing a Democratic Administration; and some of his criticisms were very keen. Yet even then, he was often in accord with President Wilson, whose words he frequently quoted with indorsement. As late as February 1, 1917, in the Senate, he delivered an elaborate speech on "The President's Plan for a World-Peace," which he did not altogether approve, or which he analyzed with some touches of sarcasm, and closed with this warning:

> "Let us beware how we take any steps which may precipitate this country and the people who are to come after us, and whose inheritance it is, into dangers which no man can foresee. We can not secure our own safety or build up the lasting peace of the world upon peace at any price. The peace of the world, to be enduring, must be based on righteousness at any cost."

Senator Lodge attacked the President for "failure to vindicate American rights," in a speech on February 24, but on the 4th of April, after war with Germany was declared, he alined himself with supporters of the Administration, and said:

> "What we want most of all by this victory which we shall help to win is to secure the world's peace, broad-based on freedom and democracy, a world not controlled by a Prussian military autocracy, by Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, but by the will of the free people of the earth. We shall achieve this result, and when we achieve it, we shall be able to say that we have helped to confer great blessings upon mankind, and that we have not fought in vain."

Zwemer, Samuel M. The Disintegration of Islam. Illustrated. Bibliography. Cloth, pp. 231. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

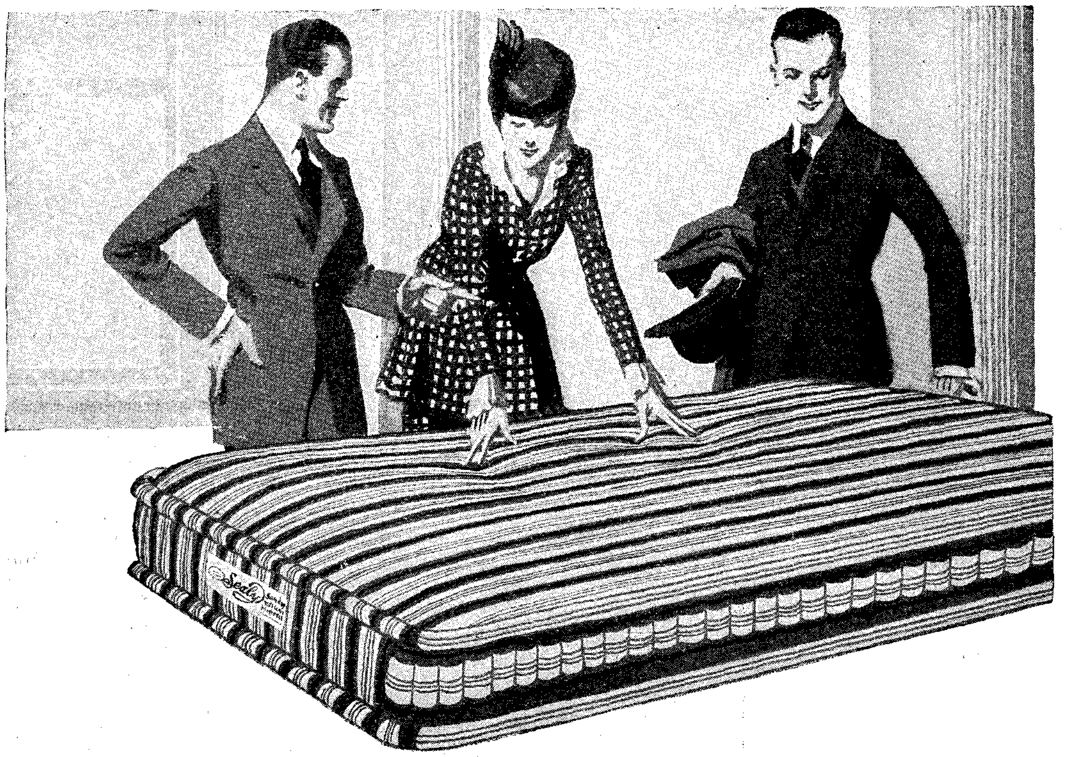
Not the least significant of the results of the war which became evident quite early was its probable effect on the Mohammedan world. Already divided by sectarianism, already feeling the impact of European civilization, and suffering more by a divided political allegiance, the failure of the "inspired" *jahad*, or "holy war," to unite Islam was the signal of its impending political doom. That Islam is doomed not only politically but religiously also is the conviction of Dr. Zwemer, the well-known missionary to Arabia. In the lectures presented in this volume he traces out the grounds on which his conviction rests, which are, in brief, the dead weight of the traditional interpretation of the Koran, the failure of the revolt against tradition, the political collapse of Mohammedan power, and the uncertain character of the so-called "new Islam." While experts may not come completely to the full conclusions of Dr. Zwemer, the book is particularly valuable to the ordinary reader for the amount of information it gives upon the thought of contemporary Islam on just these questions. One of the most interesting chapters is the last, in which one becomes vividly aware of the opportunities for justifiable criticism which Christian disunion and scholastic theology, both Protestant and Catholic, give to the hostile Moslem.

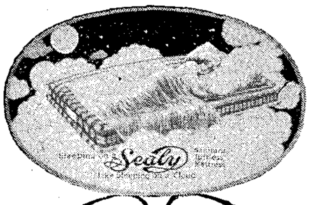
Walling, William English. Russia's Message. The People against the Czar. Illustrated. Cloth, 245 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.50 net.

Tho originally published in 1908 there are a permanent value and a timeliness in Mr. Walling's book that make its republication in the climax of the events he foreshadowed worth noting. The interval between the Czar's October Manifesto of 1905 and the third session of the *Duma*, Mr. Walling spent in Russia meeting the leaders of the Government, of the conservative and the revolutionary parties, and traveling in the villages. From the insights thus gained he presents to us a cross-section of Russian social thought as shown in the trend of events and the aims of both people and rulers. Few treatments of Russia have set forth so clearly the distinctive points of view of the different classes of her struggling population and the relation of international finance and German policy to their failures and successes. The author's phrases are most vigorous when he describes the misgovernment of the Czar and his agents, and the lawless tortures that have been inflicted on the whole people—not only the Jews—by the brutal efforts of despotism, gross and petty, to maintain its hold. The student of recent events in Russia—and who is not now?—will find the news dispatches strikingly illuminated by Mr. Walling's descriptions. In view of our new relation to Russia it will be worth watching to see whether in political and economic wisdom the newest republic may not outstrip America at the start. This is "Russia's message," that in the revolution foreshadowed in these pages a just freedom, greater in wisdom and power than any now existing in the world, shall be gained not only for the opprest of Russia but for the opprest of the world.

McClure, S. S. Obstacles to Peace. 8vo, xxiv-487 pp. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is almost entirely a volume of documents and of comment upon them. The documents are in part official; in part semiofficial; and also in part literary, historical, and individual. The comment throughout is pertinent to the title. That is, it aims to show, by surveying military, territorial, economic, and sentimental data, the facts that stand in the way of peace out of the present conflict. And the "documents" are not merely, one may almost say not principally, those of the varicolored "books" issued by the various Governments. Here is, for instance, the "Terms of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1914" respecting the Bagdad Railway from Constantinople to Bassora on the Persian Gulf. In the treaty Great Britain recognizes "the Near-Eastern ambitions" of Germany in a way most generous to the latter, even as judged by the German Rohrbach. Many other like documents are given. A survey of the crisis which brought on the war and prevents peace (Chapter I) naturally covers ground to some degree familiar to all students. Successive chapters cover Belgium and Its Spoliation (from German and other documents), the Submarines, the *Zeppelins*, Deportations, "Atrocities" in East Prussia by Russians, in France and Poland by Germans, in Armenia by Turks, in Servia by Austro-Hungarians and Bulgars; and the "Feeling" in England, Germany, Turkey, France, etc. So that the military, naval, aerial, territorial, economic, and sentimental "obstacles to peace" receive illuminating attention in turn. They justify as well, on humanitarian grounds, the entrance of our own country into a war against the Central Powers. This is for the non-technical reader "a notable book," an instructive and interesting one. It





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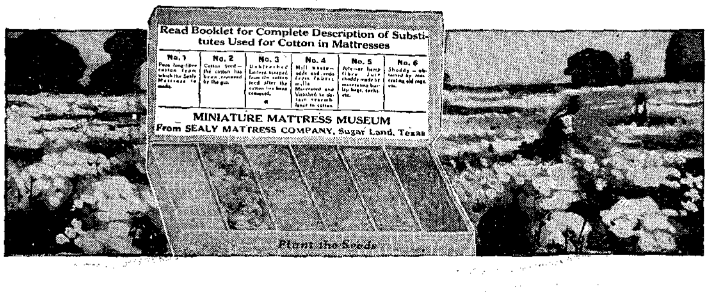
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effect is to make even less tenable than has long seemed the German denial of responsibility for the war.

Vaka, Demetra. The Heart of the Balkans. Pp. 247. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1917. $1.50. Postage 12 cents.

In view of recent warlike experiences in the Balkan States, no one can be blind to their importance nor devoid of interest in their history, their people, and their customs, but without all those incentives here is a book to stir the pulses of all readers, to touch their hearts, and stimulate their minds. The author, who is Mrs. Kenneth Brown in private life, is a Greek, born in Constantinople, a woman who has studied both the political and racial characteristics of her country and who has also a style charmingly individual, picturesque, and a diction worthy of her native land.

In this book she describes a trip which she took with her brother in a governmental investigation after an Albanian uprising, and, starting at Avlona, she describes their experiences as they wend their way through Albania, Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, always making you realize both the physical and human aspects, the fiercely patriotic women, their problems and their spirit, giving us a perfect idea of the every-day conditions of countries of which we know too little.

Albania, "the oldest country in Europe," is overridden with tribal and religious feuds, and women and children fight for honor and vengeance. In the frontier towns of Montenegro, the people go armed to the teeth and everybody seems to be listening for something. They are the most frugal people in all Europe, and tho very poor they never complain.

Servia she calls the "undaunted," "the Balkans a trifle mellowed, a trifle civilized, a trifle humanized," and the Servian has the virtue of not being a perpetual hater. Bulgaria is a man-power, a race with a purpose, *i.e.*, to conquer Greece. Mme. Vaka is honest even in criticizing the Greeks, but her strongest appeal is in making us feel the personality, aims, and aspirations of the Balkan people. An edifying and charming book.

Curtin, D. Thomas. The Land of Deepening Shadows. Germany at War. Pp. 337. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Curtin sailed from New York to Rotterdam in the fall of 1915, bound for Germany. Of his mission he says:

> "I spent nearly a month in Holland completing my preparations, and at length one gray winter morning I took the step that I dreaded. I had left Germany six months before with a feeling that to enter it again and get safely out was hopeless, foolish, dangerous, impossible. But at any rate I was going to try."

He succeeded. He got into Germany, and he got out again, more than once, perhaps. He tramped across it, and studied the people, shared their table supplies, learned their feelings, came to know their faith and their doubts concerning the war, tho often in great peril to himself. He was an American correspondent of an English paper, a Harvard graduate, familiar with European politics and economics. He seems to be well endowed with American "nerve." How he could go where he went and see what he saw may be surprizing, but he was an American, we must remember, and he probably let it be understood that he was looking for facts favorable to

Germany. As he recounts these facts they were generally the reverse.

Germany's purposes, plans, and methods for world domination he makes plain. As related to submarines, for instance, he says that these people, "by building ships themselves and destroying enemy and neutral shipping," believe "they will be the world's shipping masters at the termination of the war." Which accounts for some of the destruction lately recorded as to Norwegian, Brazilian, and other neutral ships. The building of huge liners is going forward all the time, we are told, in German shipyards.

It is easy to comprehend how the Germans are kept ignorant of war-conditions, and the results of their ignorance, as one reads after Mr. Curtin. He does not hesitate, on the other hand, to state that America is misled by some correspondents, under official supervision at Berlin, whose reports of the situation in Germany are inspired by the German Government.

Dominian, Leon. The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe. Large 8vo, pp. xviii-375. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3. Postage, 18 cents.

The author's purpose in this somewhat ambitious volume is to suggest that in the remaking of the map of Europe a basis for lasting peace and contentment is afforded not so much by "race and nationality" as by language. Language is the symbol of the "divide" between sets of economic and social conditions, and sometimes marks coincidence with national and (or) geographic divides, affording an ideal solution. The conclusion is set forth in the last of thirteen chapters, all those preceding being occupied with a physical, national, and linguistic geography which sets forth the history and present situation of race and language throughout the entire war-zone, including Turkey. The author describes the present population as constituted of three early racial elements—Nordic, Alpine, and Mediterranean, the fusion resulting in the creation of the three types of Celt, Teuton, and Slav. The border-lines of language are traced with reference to Franco-Germanic, Italian, Scandinavian, Baltic, Polish, Bohemian, Moravian, Slovak, Hungarian, Roumanian, Servian (Balkan Peninsula), and Turkish speech and affinities. In each case the linguistic boundaries are exhibited in map-plates in different colors, with indication of recent intruding or extending penetration outside the normal or historic limits.

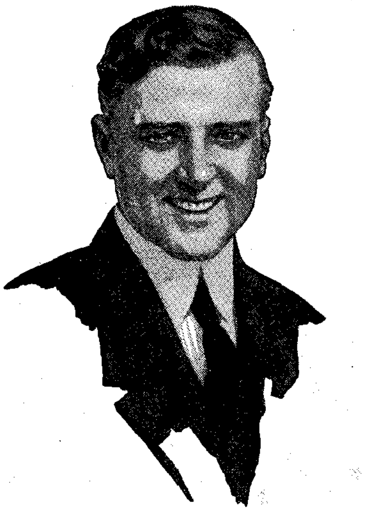
Mr. Dominian seems to propose a series of buffer states between Germany and France, including Switzerland, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, and Belgium. Those who draft the Austro-Italian frontier will have to consider strategic elements more advantageous to Italy. Servians include Croats, Slavonians, Bosnians, Herzegovinians, Montenegrins, Dalmatians, and Illyrians, these names being merely disguises. Transylvania is largely Roumanian. Germany stands most in the way of a united Poland, which ought to be reconstituted to avoid a Balkan-like problem east of Berlin. The Danes should recover Danish-speaking Schleswig.

The work displays immense industry. The material here gathered is of great value to the student of history, diplomacy, and language, and this service does not depend upon the author's theories and solutions. The maps are less serviceable, mainly because the colors used are in

Why Brushing Fails to Save the Teeth

By Wm. M. Ruthrauff, A.B., A.M.

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities



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COLONEL MOSBY'S MEMOIRS

The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby. Edited by Charles Wells Russell. With illustrations. Pp. 434. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.00, net. Postage, 16 cents.

John S. Mosby, a young lawyer of Bristol, Va., enlisted as private in a company of local cavalry, in April, 1861, just after Virginia had seceded from the Union. He had not believed in secession, but went with his State. Serving as private nearly a year, promotions came to him finally, and only a few weeks before the war closed he was commissioned colonel and put in command of all northern Virginia. During that four years of soldiering he made his name known throughout both South and North by uncounted raids upon detachments of the Northern Army. He was a "partizan" commander from the first of his brilliant exploits, sent out by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart with only handfuls of men to harass the Federal troops near Washington. His methods were swift, surprizing, and usually effective. He made himself feared by every Union commander in that region, and hated as well, until a large price was placed upon his head, after which, tho severely wounded more than once, he was not caught. No more daring cavalry raider was ever known.

It was just after Christmas, 1862, that his "partizan" life began, with fifteen followers — the origin of his battalion. "A plain soldier," as described by one Confederate newspaper, "low and slight of stature, ready to talk, to laugh, to ride, to oblige you in any way—such was Mosby in outward appearance. Nature had given no sign but the restless, roving, flashing eyes, that there was much worth considering beneath. The commonplace exterior of the partizan concealed one of the most active, daring, restless minds of an epoch fruitful in such."

In this volume Colonel Mosby tells his own story, chiefly, altho reports of Generals Lee and Stuart are freely drawn upon. It is a modest story, plainly told. Certain features of the war, in which he claims little or no part, he recounts as differing much from common versions—notably the Battle of Bull Run (known among Southern historians as the Battle of Manassas), and the Battle of Gettysburg, to both of which he gave long study in later years. After the war he became a warm personal friend of General Grant, was appointed Consul at Hongkong by President Hayes, and spent his closing years of life in Washington, where in 1916 he died.

FERRI ON CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY

Enrico Ferri. Criminal Sociology. In the Modern Criminal Science Series, published under the Auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. 8vo, pp. xliii-577. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.00, net.

This work is a translation from the Italian, by Joseph I. Kelly, late lecturer on Roman law in Northwestern University, and John Lisle, late member of the Philadelphia bar. It is the ninth in the series of criminological books that are being brought to the attention of the English-speaking public by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The general purpose of this Institute will serve to indicate the character of the work under review. The Institute has undertaken, as one of its aims, "to inculcate the study of modern criminal science, as a pressing duty for the legal profession and for the thoughtful community at large. One of its principal modes of stimulating and aiding this study is to make available in the English language the most useful treatises now extant in the Continental languages. Our country has started late. There is much to catch up with in the results reached elsewhere. We shall, to be sure, profit by the long period of argument and theorizing and experimentation which European thinkers and workers have passed through. But to reap that profit, the results of their experience must be made accessible in the English language."

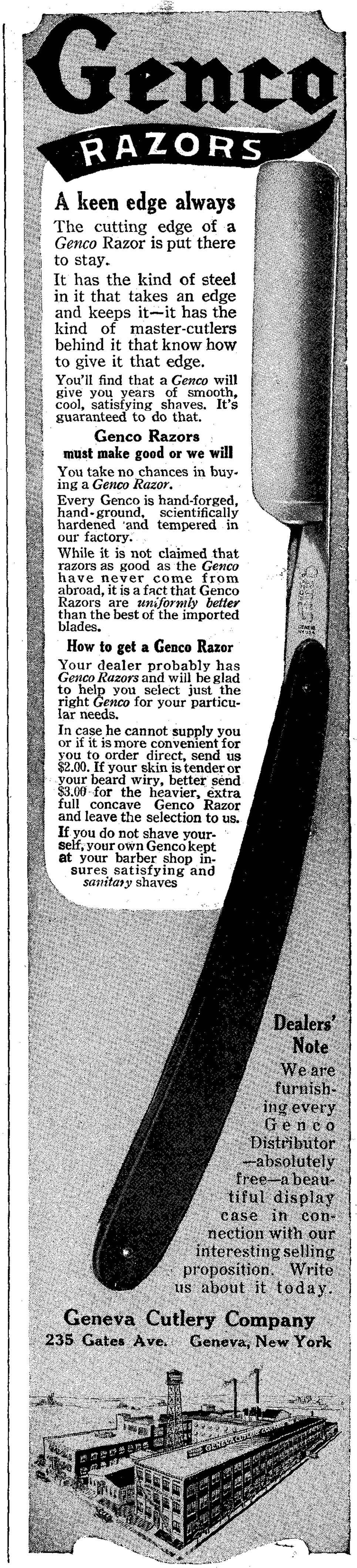
Like the preceding works in the series, this book represents the most up-to-date view-point and treatment of its problems. Its author belongs to the group of men who, in many fields, are applying modern science to human affairs. He is the founder of criminal sociology, and is a leader in the effort, well advanced in Italy and France, more especially to blend the study of the criminal and the ordinary processes of administrative police and judicial procedure. When we consider how far common legal and social treatment of crime is generally removed from a scientific understanding of the criminal, we can appreciate the significance of such a work. In fact, the current treatment of the criminal class and their crimes is in very much the same stage of development that the treatment of the human organism and the human mind was in medieval medicine and theology. The work is in four parts, as follows: (1) Data of Criminal Anthropology; (2) Data of Criminal Statistics; (3) Positive Theory of Penal Responsibility; and (4) Practical Reforms. Such topics as the following will indicate more specifically the ground covered: natural history of criminal man; natural classification of criminals; civilization and crime; periodic movement of crime; equivalents of punishment; eclectic theories of responsibility; the final problems of justice without free will; influence of the new data of biology and criminal sociology on recent penal law; the machinery of penal justice and its actual character, etc., etc.

After reading this masterly exposition of the nature and treatment of crime from a scientific view-point, an intelligent reader is at once deprest by the consciousness of the long road mankind has yet to travel in the direction of rational law and criminal procedure, and at the same time encouraged in the hope that even such a goal is not impossible of attainment.

Beer, George Louis. The English-Speaking Peoples. Their Future Relations and Joint International Obligations. Pp. 322. New York. The Macmillan Company. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

Knowledge and vision and the ability to see things whole are essential in any difficult and perplexing situation. Never were these qualities quite so much needed as to-day. To see amid the turmoil of world-life "the possibilities of new forms of political organization which will permanently unite in a common cooperative purpose different nations, and at the same time allow free play to distinct, but not discordant, loyalties of great intensity," is not only heartening but peculiarly apropos to present world-conditions.

The object of the book is set forth in these words: "to explain the advisability and necessity of a cooperative democratic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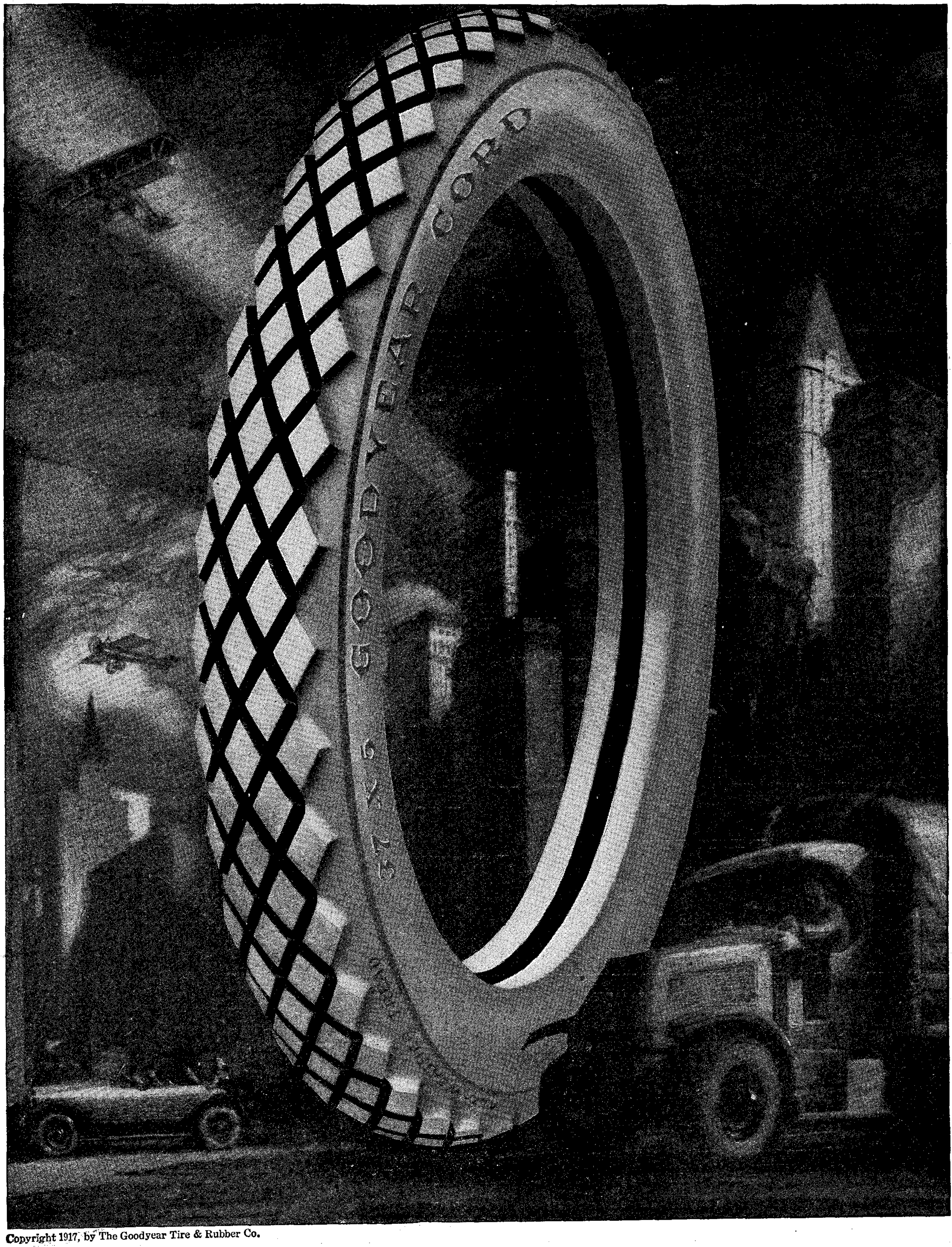
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alliance of all the English-speaking peoples, from which may possibly in time be developed such a new type of permanent political association."

The questions that must necessarily be considered before any progress can be made toward this laudable end have been ably treated. They are: "International Anarchy"; "Nationalism and Sovereignty"; "American Foreign Policy Before 1914"; "The Background of the War"; "America's Reaction to the War"; "The Unity of English-Speaking Peoples"; "Economic Interdependence," and "Community of Policy." Whether it is dealing with our own traditional policy of aloofness from European affairs or on the barriers that must be overcome before international friendships can become real and lasting, the author is sanguine that this great cooperative purpose can be attained. He is firmly of the opinion that "the only way in which law and justice have ever been established in the relations of man to man and of group to group has been by the integration of ever larger and larger political aggregates." The valuable references and notes are sure to be of immediate help to every thoughtful reader interested in this absorbing and timely question.

Dawson, Capt. A. J. For France. **("C'Est pour la France.")** Some English Impressions of the French Front. With illustrations by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather. Pp. 176. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Here are "pictures, drawn and written," for which no other claim is made "than that they record a few of the entirely independent and unbiased impressions formed by two English officers who were very kindly permitted by the French authorities to see something of the French Army in the field." They accord well with the "impressions" given by Mr. Irwin in "The Latin at War." The British have come to love, honor, and admire the French soldier. The spirit he betrays is early declared in this book: "To-day, as the writer has found for himself in the French trenches from Nieuport to Belport, there is not one soldier of France but knows himself to be fighting for a cause even greater and nobler than that of national patriotism." Such a declaration, if known to our American soldiers landing in France, would at once excite their sympathy. The bravery of all those fighting Frenchmen is attested in warmest terms by this British officer. "I have seen," he says, "greater, truer strength and bravery displayed by broken soldiers on hospital beds in France than I believe the finest regiment in Germany can to-day put forth upon the field of battle." Similar testimonies abound in these pages, which close with these words:

> "France has indeed discovered her own soul since 1914. And, tested for two and a half long years in the lurid flames of a great ordeal, it has proved itself a spirit too fine, too vital, and too potent ever to be mastered by the scientific savagery of the nation which sought, and still seeks, to impose upon all Christendom its philosophy of brute force and gross materialism, as a substitute for that kindly and up-striving civilization in whose service our forefathers lived and died."

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—*Baltimore American.*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PHILADELPHIA'S "DEPLORABLE" MURDER

"HELL has broken loose in Philadelphia!"

This is a direct quotation from a New York gunman who is in a position to speak with authority.

The situation is "deplorable," says the Philadelphia Mayor, who is also in a position to know.

Not since the old days when New York City's rulers were the puppets of a political boss, and elected through the intimidation of voters by ward-heelers and thugs, has an American city presented so "deplorable" a spectacle as Philadelphia, whose Mayor, with others, is under bail on a charge of "conspiracy to murder." A police lieutenant and a leader in the "Bloody Fifth" ward whom the Mayor supported for election to the Select Councils—that's what it is called in Philadelphia—are also awaiting a hearing on the same charge. Since their arrest the ranks of the accused have been swelled by Councilman William E. Finley, who is alleged to be the "man higher up" in the case, and who was implicated through a confession.

The slain man was a policeman, and the gunmen who did the job were imported from New York. In fact, the murder itself bears many of the earmarks of the Rosenthal-Becker case in this city. The citizens of Philadelphia are thoroughly aroused over the crime, in which the Mayor is involved, hence the above-quoted remark of the New York thug. The Mayor himself regards the matter as "deplorable," for he himself has said so; but further than that he refuses to commit himself. The New York *Sun* tells the story of the murder and the appalling political conditions out of which it grew:

> Philadelphia, long a seething caldron of factional politics, now is facing one of the most scandalous and astounding upheavals in her history as the result of the murder of a police detective in the "Bloody Fifth" ward on primary election day, September 19.
>
> Mayor Thomas B. Smith, Police Lieutenant David Bennett, and Isaac Deutsch, a leader, are awaiting a hearing before the Criminal Division of the Municipal Court.
>
> Six gunmen imported from New York City, it is charged, as tools in a gigantic plot to spread bloodshed and riot in the ward, to intimidate voters, to vote illegally, and thereby to swing the election for Deutsch, have thus far been taken into custody. One of these was captured at the scene of the crime with a companion, who brutally beat and perhaps fatally injured James A. Carey, who for a decade and more had been the recognized political leader of the ward.
>
> The net is out for some twenty-five other gunmen who were imported from New York and Newark, for the thug leaders there who marshaled them and sent them to Philadelphia, for the Philadelphians who made the deal to bring them to the city, and finally for politicians and police officials who, it is said, connived to protect them from arrest during their stay and who even aided them in escaping from the city after the crime.
>
> Public demand has been made for the resignation of the Mayor or his impeachment, for the dismissal of Director William B. Wilson, of the Department of Public Safety, who has charge of the police bureau, and for a complete shakeup in the Police Department of officials large and small.
>
> Political leaders, confronted with the most extraordinary situation in the memory of the citizens, have been swift to make capital out of the affair and a complete "antigang" ticket has been placed in the field for the elective offices to be filled by the people in November.
>
> Out of the clamor and the chaos there arises one all-important fact:
>
> The plot which ended with the detective's murder will be uncovered completely, and, without hope of partiality or "pull," those who are implicated will be made to suffer the full penalty for their part in the conspiracy.

In comparing the slaying of Policeman Eppley in Philadelphia's "Bloody Fifth" with the murder of Herman Rosenthal by gunmen directed by Police-Lieutenant Becker in New York, it is recalled with satisfaction by the respectable and orderly citizens of Philadelphia, and with uncomfortable spinal chills by the accused Philadelphia conspirators, that Becker and four gunmen directly implicated in the crime were finally compelled to pay the extreme penalty. *The Sun*, in describing the details of the murder of Eppley, says:

> On the morning of Wednesday, September 19, Mercantile Appraiser James A. Carey, political leader of the Fifth Ward, who was contesting with Isaac Deutsch the Republican nomination for Select Councils from the ward, left his headquarters to tour the district. He was in his automobile and was accompanied by State Representative Isadore Stern and Assistant District Attorney John H. Maurer, both Carey political lieutenants and influential and prominent figures in Republican ranks.
>
> Carey was told that there was some trouble at the Sixteenth Division polling-place, on Delancey Street between Sixth and Seventh. He drove in the auto to Sixth and Delancey Streets and then got out, accompanied by Stern and Maurer. Carey led his party past a group of uniformed policemen and plain-clothes detectives at the corner. Hundreds of these police officials had been distributed through the ward in anticipation of trouble.
>
> The street, a squalid highway bounded on one side by the iron fence of the playground surrounding a big public school and on the other by a dowdy row of brick tenements, was thronged with small groups of men. A few women and children were to be seen here and there about the doorways and hanging out of windows. All eyes turned at once to Carey, the "big boss" of the ward. His party started

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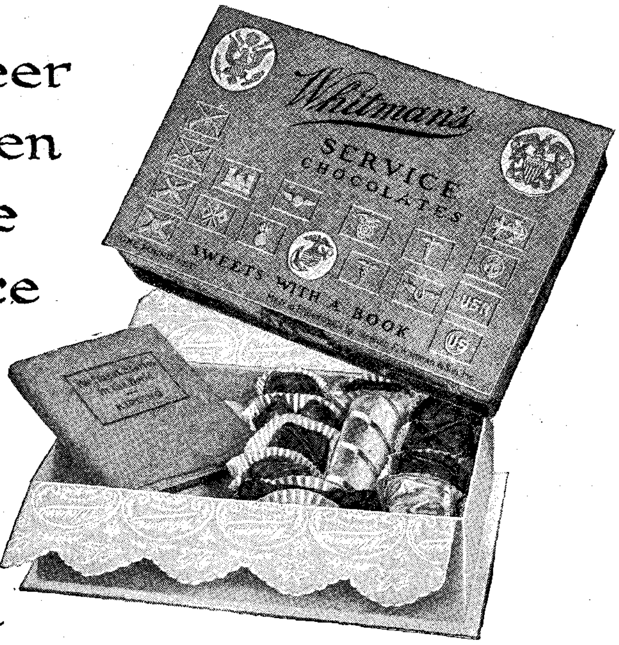

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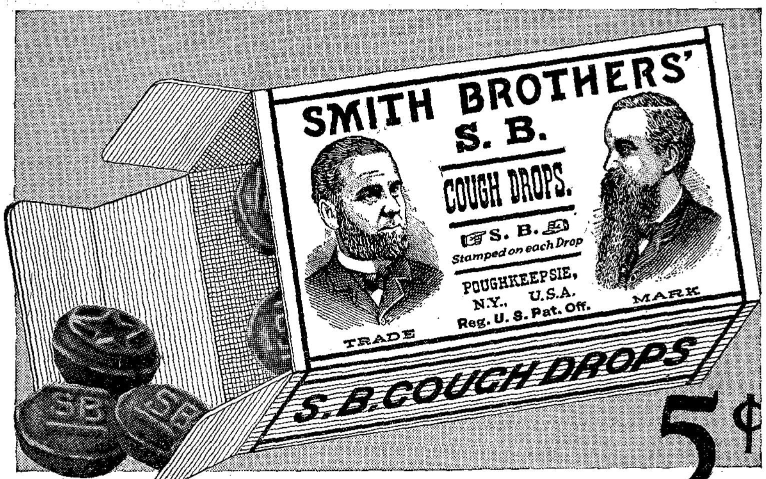

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toward the polling-place, and simultaneously several men started from one of the loitering groups and jostled against them.

A man, later identified as Jacob Mascia, a young New York gunman, bumped against Carey and then with an oath pulled a sand-bag from his pocket and struck Carey on the head. The bag broke, and Mascia drew a black-jack, which he wielded while Carey endeavored to defend himself. Meanwhile, according to Carey and other eye-witnesses to the shooting, a man endeavored to fire a revolver point blank at Carey's head. Maurer and Stern were engaged in the *mêlée*, and while Stern escaped with a blackened eye the black-jacks were wielded on Maurer's head in an endeavor to beat him down.

The street was in an uproar. Eppley and Policeman Lee were the first to arrive, and with black-jacks drawn they sailed into the struggling group.

At this moment another of the gunmen hit Carey on the head with a black-jack and downed him. The gunmen next turned on the policemen. Lee had his wrist broken by a blow from a black-jack and Eppley closed in on Mascia, who was still beating the prostrate Carey. As he did so Mascia pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired point-blank at the detective. Eppley staggered, tried to reach his own weapon, and then put his hand to his side as he crumpled to the ground. Policemen rushing in on the battling group grabbed Mascia, and a moment later had overtaken John Costello, his partner, and placed him under arrest as he tried to make a "getaway."

The rest of the gang seems to have faded into thin air, and charges are made that other policemen aided them to make their escape to a rendezvous, from which they were rushed out of the city as quickly as possible.

The powerful machinery of the political clique was at once started to cover up those who had any dealings with the gunmen and to block the efforts of the law to trace the responsibility for the crime. For once the political machine was helpless in the face of the aroused and outraged citizens, who took such an active interest in the investigation that the "gang" found it impossible to shield the guilty. There are three agencies at work supposedly to bring these to justice and to uncover the conspirators. These are, according to the *Sun* story:

First, the force of District Attorney Samuel P. Rotan, who represents the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia County. He is an official allied politically with United States Senator Penrose and State Senator James P. McNichol, heads of the faction of which Carey was one of the ward leaders and which is opposing Mayor Smith.

The second agency is the Philadelphia Police Department. This is directly under control of Mayor Smith, who, following his election and inauguration, named William B. Wilson, a former State Representative and one of the principal lieutenants of Congressman William S. Vare and State Senator Edwin H. Vare, as Director of Public Safety. The Vares are the heads of a fast-growing faction in the Republican party in the State which "put over" Mayor Smith as the Republican candidate and Martin G. Brumbaugh as Governor. They control now more than two-thirds of the city and State jobs and the entire administrative machinery of the State and of Philadelphia. Wilson, their faithful follower, is a lawyer, and quite openly has used the Police Department for the political benefit of the faction to which he belongs. All jobs in the police machine are under his thumb, and his appointment in turn is in the hands of Mayor Smith, who favored the election of Deutsch and the defeat of Carey in the Fifth Ward.

Under Director Wilson is James Robinson, the Superintendent of Police, and under Superintendent Robinson in turn are the captains and lieutenants of police, together with the regular force of uniformed patrolmen. The Detective Bureau is directed by James Tate, captain. This bureau has had many changes and reorganizations in recent years, and now is operated upon a plan which carries a large force of detectives in the central office in City Hall and a supplementary force of "plain clothes" policemen in each of the forty-eight district stations. Tate to all appearances and intents is energetically conducting the search for all persons involved in the plot, and his men have gathered important evidence and hunted down clues which indicate their cooperation with the District Attorney's office. None of Captain Tate's men, however, has made an arrest in the case thus far that was worthy of note. Important information has been kept from them in the belief that they may "leak."

The third agency is a force of detectives working under the direction of former Judge James Gay Gordon, himself a leader in independent politics in the city, who is the attorney representing Carey's faction. Judge Gordon and his men are working directly in cooperation with District Attorney Rotan and are making a supreme and exhaustive effort to fasten responsibility, not only for the actual crime but for the political conditions which led up to it, upon Mayor Smith and his administration, together with a horde of minor political lights, including magistrates, constables, division leaders, and the thugs who are their tools.

For a fortnight prior to the election the "Bloody Fifth" had been in a turbulent state. Acts of violence were frequent, heads were broken and the headquarters of the Carey party was wrecked on the night before the primaries. The New York *Herald* says:

> One James A. Carey, who is on the city's pay-roll at $6,000 a year as mercantile appraiser, has been the Republican leader of the Fifth Ward. In the past the ward has been notorious for "strong-arm" tactics. But Carey had built up such a strong personal following in the ward that the Vare brothers knew it would be no easy task to unseat him. They induced Isaac Deutsch, for years Carey's first lieutenant, to desert the older faction and make the fight for leadership. Then, according to the general understanding among politicians of all beliefs, they instructed the Mayor to "win the ward." When it became known that there was to be an old-fashioned "gang" fight in the Fifth Ward,

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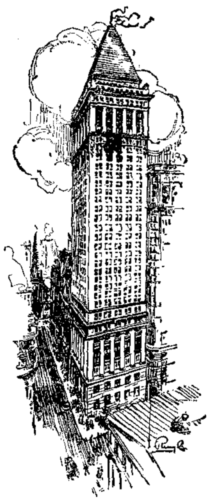

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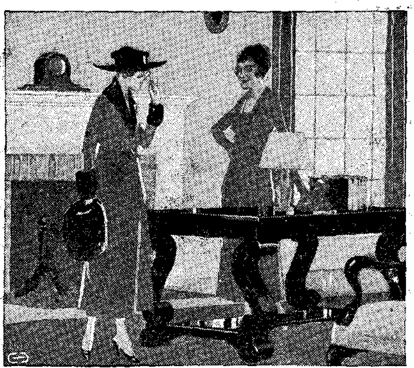

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the Mayor, questioned about it, remarked that "clubs will be trumps."

Clubs became trumps!

It was late on the day following the murder that former Judge Gordon delivered his first crushing blow to the Mayor. *The Sun* says:

> Representative Isadore Stern swore out warrants charging the Mayor, Bennett, and Deutsch with conspiracy to commit crimes of violence culminating in murder, the case being prepared by Judge Gordon. Mayor Smith was attending a banquet to Roland S. Morris, the departing Ambassador for the United States to Japan. As he left his office for the banquet hall he was handed a letter from Judge Charles L. Brown, notifying him that the warrant had been issued and calling upon him to make bail in the sum of $10,000. Friday the Mayor, Deutsch, and Bennett entered formal appearance in the Municipal Court and signed their own bonds for $10,000 bail apiece.

The New York police authorities were particularly active in rounding up the gunmen wanted in their city, and the partial confessions obtained from them were so startling that District Attorney Martin, of the Bronx, took charge of the case. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

> Invaluable aid has come from the energetic cooperation of the New York District Attorney and Police Department, to which is due much of the credit for the swift hunting down of the murder hirelings and the recording of vital evidence.
>
> It is noteworthy, by the way, that this relentless activity on the part of the New York authorities is due largely to their distrust of the Philadelphia Police Department and those who direct it. Explaining why the gunmen would be held in New York until they had revealed all they knew of the conspiracy, the Police Commissioner said:
>
> "We were not satisfied that only these hired gunmen should be sent to the electric chair for the murder of Detective Eppley. From the information we had we felt that if these men were taken to Philadelphia before they confest there would be nothing more to it. We believe that every man implicated in the murder should receive his just punishment."

And here is a statement in *The North American* that can not have given much comfort to Mayor Smith or to those arrested with him:

> It will be gratifying to the public to know that, despite the desperate opposition of the Police Department and public officials in Philadelphia, the commonwealth is in possession of abundant proof of its case, and that this proof will not be suppressed and can not be destroyed.

And those who are involved in the conspiracy that brought the gunmen to Philadelphia, says *The Sun*, can not help but feel the truth of the statement made by Costello, the thug:

"Hell has broken loose in Philadelphia!"

GUYNEMER, ACE OF THE ACES

HAS the dashing Guynemer, King of the Airmen, made his last sensational "down," a victim of a German plane? "Ace of the Aces" has been missing since the latter part of September. When last observed he was engaged, single-handed, with a squadron of enemy planes numbering more than forty, and the last official communication in regard to him read: "Altho all means of investigation have been tried, we have not obtained any further information."

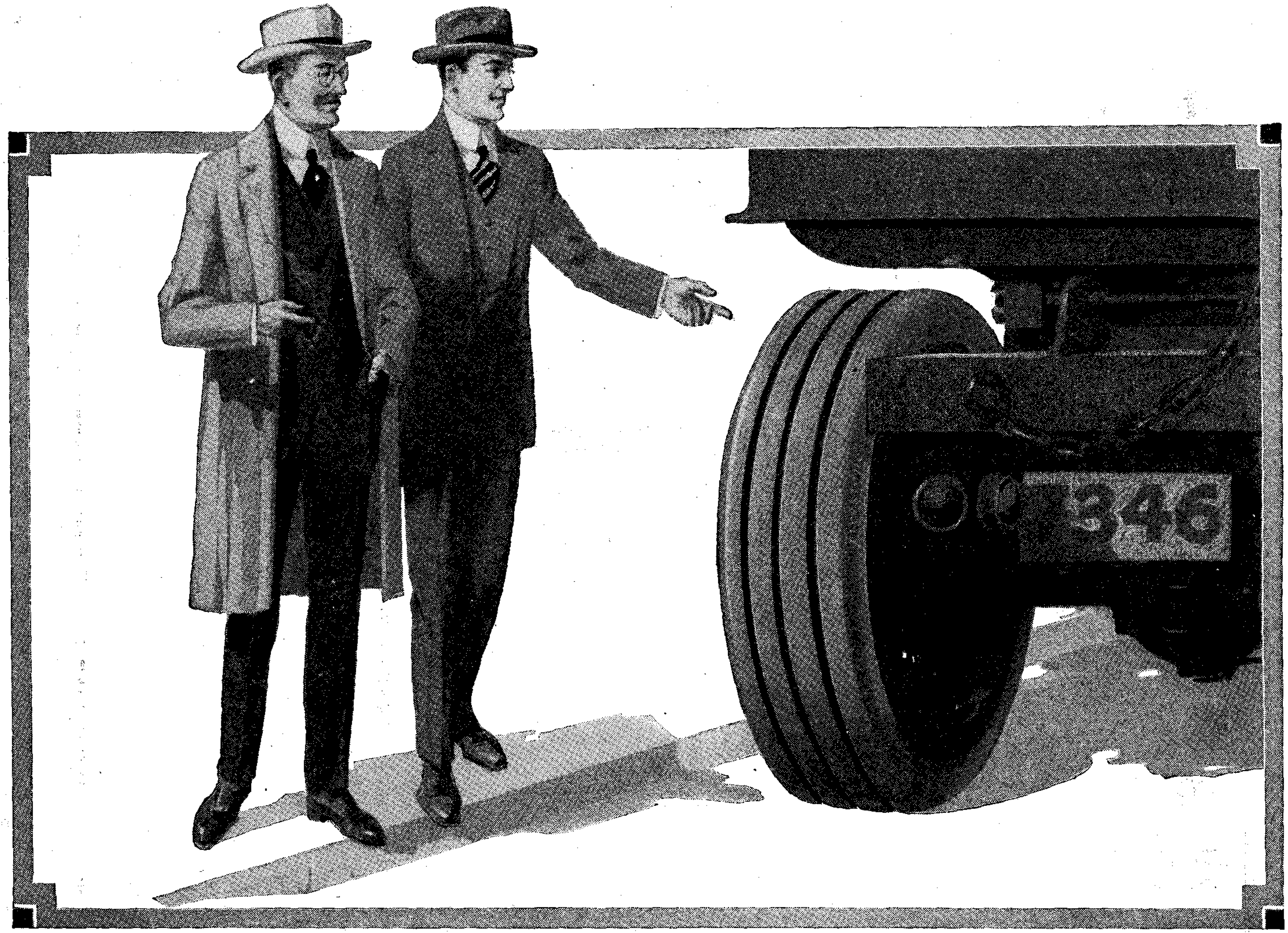
And so it is feared that Capt. Georges Guynemer, the eagle of the birdmen, the Frenchman with the face of a woman and heart of a lion, has fought his last battle in the clouds.

Guynemer was one of the youngest men of his rank in the French Army, having been appointed by President Poincaré in February at the age of twenty-two. It was his custom to operate alone, handling the wheel of his machine as well as his gun, and his wonderful aerial conquests made him a hero throughout France. All his short life he had been an invalid with a tendency to tuberculosis, and, believing that he would not live long, he determined to give his life to his country in a manner that would enable him to first accomplish the utmost to her advantage. A comrade thus described his last flight to a correspondent of the New York *Times*:

> Guynemer sighted five machines of the Albatross type *D-3*. Without hesitating, he bore down on them. At that moment enemy patrolling machines, soaring at a great height, appeared suddenly and fell upon Guynemer.
>
> There were forty enemy machines in the air at this time, including Count von Richthofen and his circus division of machines, painted in diagonal blue and white stripes. Toward Guynemer's right some Belgian machines hove in sight, but it was too late.
>
> Guynemer must have been hit. His machine dropt gently toward the earth, and I lost track of it. All that I can say is that the machine was not on fire.

Guynemer was last cited in the French official announcement of September 10 for having won his fiftieth aerial victory. In an unofficial dispatch a few days before he was said to have accounted for fifty-two enemy planes. His German rival for the war-honors of the air, Baron von Richthofen, is credited with sixty "downs." But the German method of scoring such engagements differs materially from that of the French, inasmuch as a French aviator, in order to get credit for a victory, must send his victim's plane to destruction in sight of two official observers, while a German scores if he but send a bullet through his adversary's motor, forcing him to glide to the earth.

Guynemer had a fine courage as well as bravery, and a determined spirit that



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obtained for him entrance into the Army after he had been several times rejected for lack of sufficient physique. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Paris on September 25, says of the intrepid flier:

> Captain Guynemer was only twenty-three years old. He was born on Christmas day, 1893, the son of a prosperous manufacturer of Compiègne, who had been a captain in the French Army. All his brief life he had been an invalid, very tall and very slender, even showing a leaning toward tuberculosis.
>
> Under tutors Georges had studied to enter the École Polytechnique of Paris, but was rejected because of his frail health. The professors did not believe he could live to finish the course, so why waste the time with him? His parents had taken the youth to Biarritz for his health, and they had been there a year when the Great War started. Five times the young man tried to enlist as a private in the French Army and each time he was rejected because of his health.
>
> Certain there was something he could do for his country, young Guynemer volunteered for work in the aeroplane factories. His natural bent was mechanics and his progress was rapid. His superiors recognized the thorough elementary education he had. He had studied in England for two years and made a tour of the world in search of health, but always studying. He remained for a time in the United States.
>
> Soon Georges Guynemer became a mechanician at the military aviation-fields, and there his work and his personal character so imprest the officers that he was permitted to enlist as a student aviator. That was his chance, and he made more of it than any other aviator ever did. He obtained a pilot's license in January, 1916, and as a sergeant made his first flight in an *avion de chasse*.
>
> In less than three weeks he had brought down his fifth enemy aeroplane, thus becoming an Ace and earning an official citation. From the first his career was, perhaps, more active than that of any other aviator along the battle-front. His most spectacular feat, for which he was made a lieutenant and decorated with the Cross of War, was on September 29 last year, when he rose in the air to defend a comrade of his *escadrille* who had been attacked by five German *Fokkers*.
>
> At a height of more than 10,000 feet Captain Guynemer shot and dropt two of the Germans within thirty seconds of each other. He then pursued the three others, and in two minutes had shot down his third enemy machine. He was pursuing the remaining two *Fokkers* when an enemy shell exploded under his aeroplane and tore away one wing.
>
> "I felt myself dropping," he said later. "It was 10,000 feet to the earth. I pulled and pushed every lever I had, but nothing would check my terrific descent. Five thousand feet from the earth the wrecked machine began to turn somersaults, but I was strapt into the seat. I do not know what it was, but something happened and I felt the speed descent lessen. But suddenly there was a tremendous crash, and when I recovered my senses I had been taken from the wreckage and was all right."
>
> Three times Captain Guynemer was wounded in battle, but each time slightly.

In one day he was officially credited with shooting down four enemy aeroplanes, which was the record, as was his feat of dropping the three *Fokkers* in two minutes and thirty seconds when he himself dropt 10,000 feet.

Aside from that fall, the nearest he was to death, he always believed, was when his machine was disabled by shell-fire, and it fell with him in No Man's Land, between the French and German trenches. The Germans opened a galling machine gun-fire to prevent his escape, but the French went "over the top" and in a sanguinary hand-to-hand conflict he was rescued.

Guynemer's methods were unique. Preferring to be alone in his machine, in order that he could carry more gasoline and ammunition, he had his gun attached to the top of his airplane, just above his head, and so arranged that he could discharge it with a lever. He had sights placed in front of him, and aimed his gun by pointing his plane. His marksmanship was considered wonderful. Of his own methods he said recently:

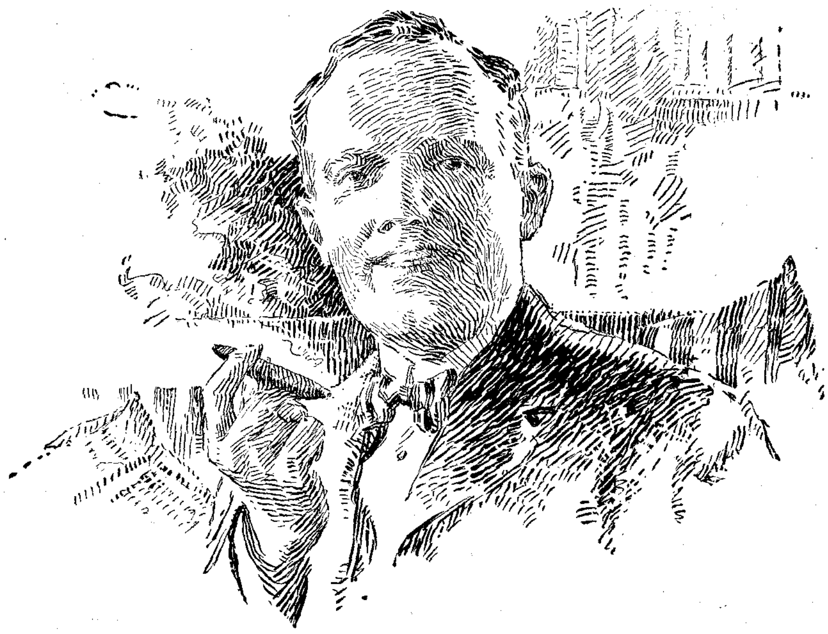
> "My success is due to waiting and watching for an opening. I know that I have as much or more gasoline than any enemy aeroplane, and I know that my machine is as fast or faster than any the enemy has. Then it is only necessary for me to wait for my opportunity. That comes only when the enemy is within range of my machine gun and within the sights before me. It is only then I pull the trigger. I waste no ammunition. I have one hand on the trigger lever and I control the aeroplane with the other hand and both feet, so I am always ready when aloft."

Notwithstanding what Captain Guynemer said of his own success and his methods of obtaining it, military observers have said that his aerial acrobatics and his absolute lack of fear were responsible for much of his success. It always was his effort to reach a higher altitude than the enemy machines. From tremendous heights he would dash down at terrific speed upon his adversary, keeping him within the sights of his gun and firing rapidly.

For his exploits in the air Captain Guynemer won the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Military Medal, the War-Cross, and nearly every other honor his grateful country could bestow. It was commonly believed by his friends, and even throughout France, that the young man, believing that disease would not suffer him to live long, had resolved to give his life to his country, and before giving it to accomplish the utmost. For that reason he directed every effort to becoming an aviator, the most dangerous of all services.

The affection in which France held Captain Guynemer was shown on the French national holiday, last July 14, when he marched in the parade in Paris carrying the flag of the aviation group. On that occasion he was greeted with outbursts of greeting by the massed people. Women and children impeded his progress with showers of flowers, and finally a police cordon had to be thrown about him in the parade to ward off the worshiping women who sought to embrace and kiss him.

Guynemer's exploits have been so sensational that some of his admirers cling to the belief that he bears a charmed life,



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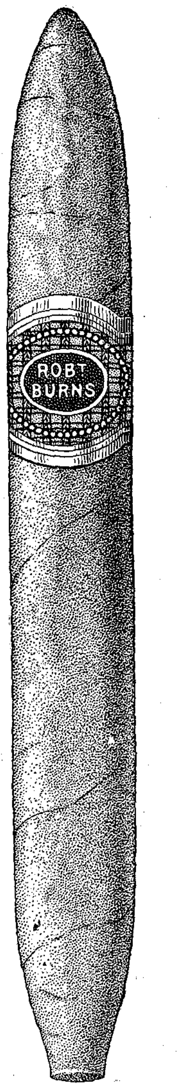

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and these would not be surprized to hear any day that he had flown home in the pilot's seat of a captured *Fokker*.

Many stories are told now which illustrate the importance which the Germans attached to his flights and their efforts to "down" the fearless aviator. H. Massac Buist writes of Guynemer in the London *Morning Post:*

> A distinct feature of the French aviation service in 1917 is its treatment of "star turns." One of the most brilliant is a man who has been shot several times, whose nerves are seemingly of steel, and whose skill rather increases than diminishes with the number of occasions on which he issues from hospital.
>
> He is attached to no particular squadron. Instead, he is free to go of his own sweet will to any part of the front, from the Belgian coast to the Swiss frontier. The Germans attach so much importance to him that they follow his progress from point to point.
>
> One day the champion pilot elected to come where the British were. Within twenty-four hours of his arrival the enemy were on the alert for him. The Germans sent up ten machines to catch him. Single-handed he set out for them, and promptly brought down three.
>
> He travels in his personal automobile with his *chef*. The aeroplane he uses is always specially built to his own ideas. It is fitted with all manner of peculiar contrivances. When not engaging the enemy, in flying hours, it is his habit to take every opportunity to practise behind the scenes.

The story of the young airman's persistent and finally successful efforts to enter the aviation service is told by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who writes:

> One of the members of *N-3* spoke to me of the early days when Guynemer was so nearly driven away from the gates of the aerodrome.
>
> "You should have seen him, eh? A stripling of nineteen who knew how to fly and insisted. He was just from the *lycée;* he had been rejected four times, but he insisted and he came to Pau to the aerodrome. *Eh bien*, they let him in at last, and I will tell you what he did. I went up with him once, after we were both aces, to get some photographs, because I understand photography. And the last thing he said to me was: 'Old fellow, I give you warning. To-day I dodge no shells. To-day is my anniversary.'
>
> "Well, we went up and they recognized him—they always do, because he flies like no one else in the world. Never have I heard such a cracking of shells. They started in a big circle all around us and came nearer and nearer, but he did not move. On the course he kept, and I—took photographs. At last I report that I have enough; but, no, he asks me to take some photographs of the puffy clouds around our plane. And when that is done he starts home again, but turns again and does a spiral, I do not know how many times, right over one of the batteries which had been looking for us. In the line they thought he was crazy. But I knew well enough that Guynemer was paying us

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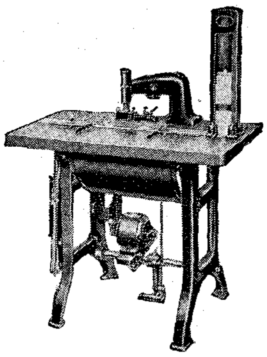

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out for his early days when we dared to patronize him!"

Guynemer's development was coincident with that of the light aircraft of the *Nieuport* type. The New York *Evening Post* says:

> In the little machine with the clipt wings that must take the earth at sixty miles an hour because it has no buoyancy at a lesser speed, Guynemer was at home. He won his "aceship" in a slower type, but his developed tactics required a craft that could make its 10,000 feet in ten minutes, and maintain a speed of 120 miles an hour.
>
> Estimates based on the carrying capacity of the machines that Guynemer destroyed credit the captain with accounting for more than eighty pilots, observers, and gunners, all told. It was Guynemer who shot down Lieutenant Hohendorf, pilot for a French aeroplane factory before the war, who had destroyed twelve French machines. Baron von Richthofen remains. Consistently with Guynemer's progress he was credited with additional victories, improving his record over the Frenchman's. Richthofen is now said to have destroyed seventy French machines, and except for the fact that the world would expect to hear of the fact, it is not impossible that Guynemer himself was an unfortunate victim added to the record of Richthofen's squad.

VAMPIRE OF A REAL TANK DRAMA

MATA-HARI, who has been condemned by a French court to be shot as a spy, is the woman who revealed the secret of the British "tank" to the Germans, thus enabling them to rush work on a special gun with which to meet the menace of the new war-machine. She is now in St. Lazare prison, where she is writing her memoirs for a Paris newspaper. These should prove interesting, for hers has been a life of adventure, and it is expected that the names of several well-known men may be involved in her revelations.

Mata-Hari is a Javanese pet name meaning "Eye-of-the-Morning," and it was appropriated by Marguerite Gertrude Zelle Macleod, the Dutch dancer, as a stage name. The New York *World* tells something of the career of the dashing woman who must face a French firing squad:

> One of the most important and spectacular events of the only Allied offensive of 1916 was the appearance in action of the newest engine of war—the so-called tank. As with any innovation, the success of the tank depended largely on the element of surprize attaching to its début. Therefore the strictest secrecy marked the planning, the construction, and the shipment of tanks to the Somme, where they first went into action.
>
> But of course a certain number of people in England and in France knew about the tanks—or "crème-de-menthes," as they were first called in Paris, because each one is named like a ship, and one called after the famous green liqueur was the

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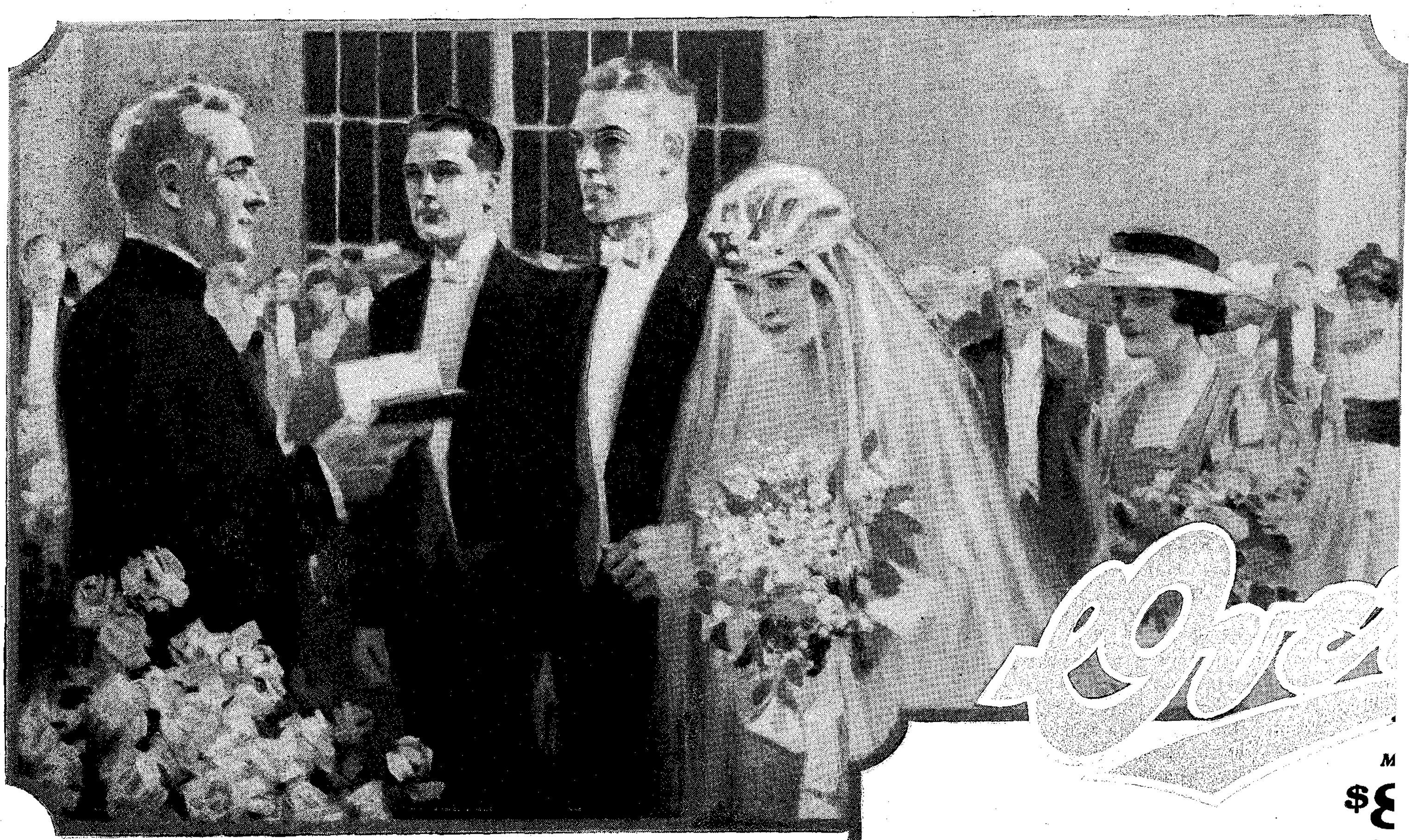

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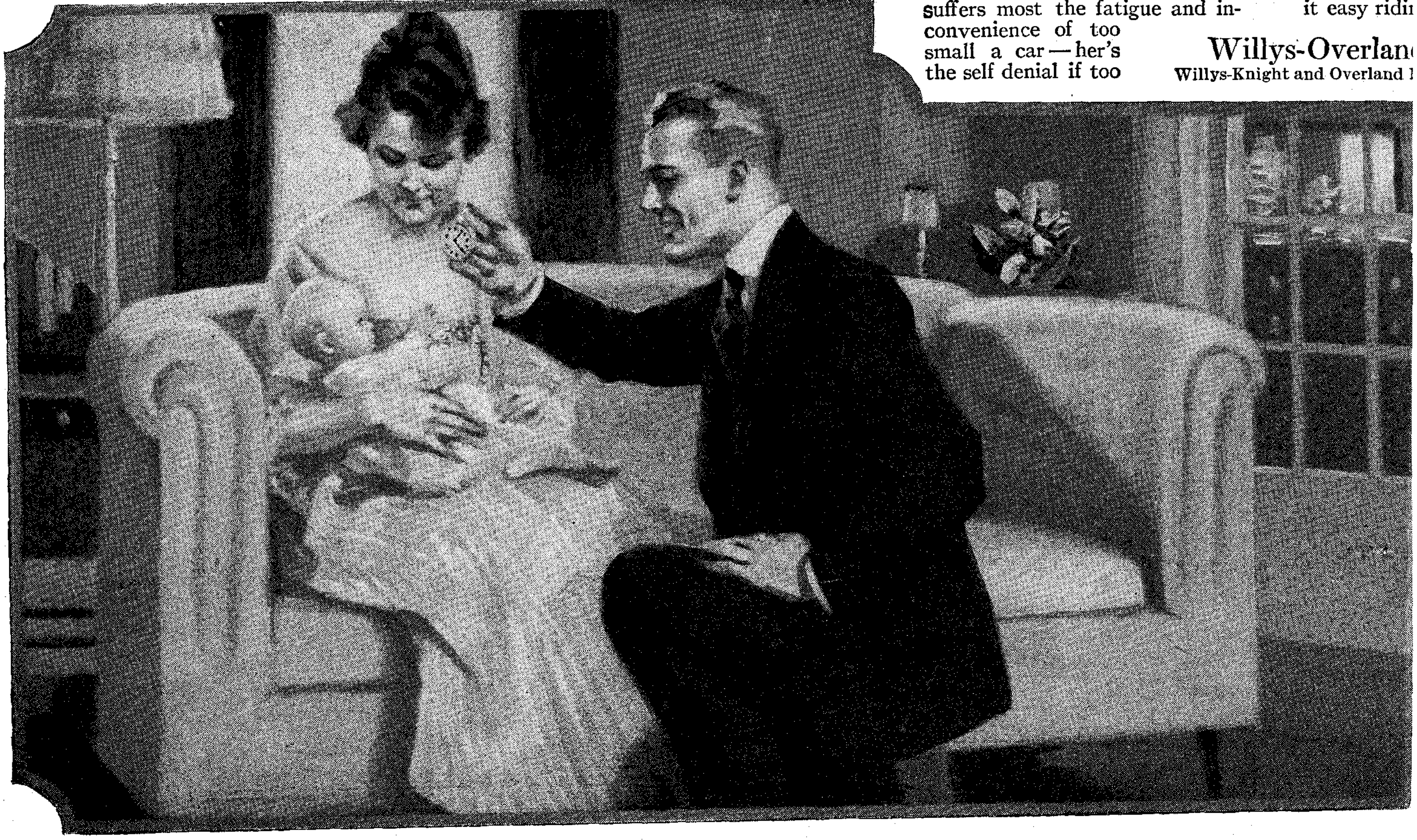

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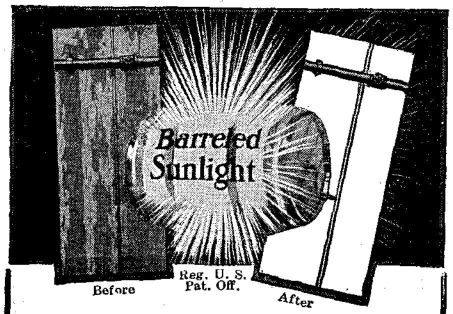

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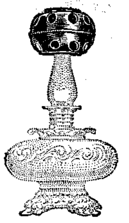

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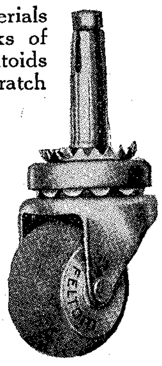

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first seen and written up by French newspaper men.

It took a good many months to construct the first fleet, and a good many weeks to train the first crews to stand the jerky, rolling, pitching, lumbering gait of the mobile forts. During that period the circle of people "in the know" increased, and Mata-Hari was one of those who heard about the curious land ships.

Where Mata-Hari obtained her first tip on the tanks has not yet been disclosed. And that is one reason why the "memoirs" which she is writing in her cell at St. Lazare prison are being awaited with fear and anxiety by at least one person, and with the liveliest interest by the world at large.

It is rumored that a Deputy inadvertently gave her the first information about tanks. And the rumor is strengthened by the fact that Mata-Hari had plenty of coal for her apartment during the fuel famine last winter. That in itself is proof enough to everybody of her intimacy with some high official, as few people, short of Deputies, had influence enough to obtain a hundredweight of coal during the bitter months of January, February, and March.

In any event, Mata-Hari learned vaguely of tanks early in 1916, when the Krupp guns of the Crown Prince were daily booming nearer and nearer to Verdun in that terrific struggle which was to mark the turning-point of the war. Mata-Hari also learned that the tanks were being constructed in England, and would be shipped to France via certain ports—and she got the names of the ports, too.

It was then that Mata-Hari decided to return to her native country—Holland. She was born near Rotterdam, altho she was taken by her parents to the Dutch East Indies when a child. To those who sought the reason for her departure she said that she had married a Dutch army officer with a Scotch name—Macleod—that they were divorced, and that she was going to Holland to arrange a settlement. At all events, she started for Holland—*via* England—and she was next heard of in an English city where tanks were being built. The writer in *The World* continues:

Evidently Mata-Hari didn't find out much about the tanks there, as not a man connected with their construction ever passed through the gates of the high brick wall which surrounded the factory during the six months that the first "fleet" was building. The men were boarded, entertained, and employed there continually. Every letter they sent out or received was subjected to the most rigorous censorship.

The dancer proceeded to Rotterdam. Investigation there has since proved that she had no "communal rights property" to settle with any one, and further that Captain Macleod of the Dutch Army was known among his fellow officers as pronouncedly pro-German.

Soon Mata-Hari returned to Paris. She was seen at the Café de Paris and at Maxim's, and at Armenonville in the Bois with an English officer who wore on the lapel of his collar, as insignia denoting his branch of service, a little twisted brass dragon. Months later, when more of these badges were seen on British officers passing through Paris, it became known that the dragon was of the official insignia denoting service with the tanks.

Mata-Hari sported a new bauble soon after taking up with the Englishman—a jeweled replica of his gold insignia—her dragon had real emeralds for eyes, and a carrot-shaped ruby for a tongue darting from its opened fangs.

In May, 1916, a little more than a month before the Somme offensive opened and tanks were first used, Mata-Hari appeared before the police magistrate of her district and requested a safe conduct to visit a certain port in France. The reason she gave was that her fiancé, an English officer, was seriously wounded and in hospital there. He had sent for her to come to see him. Perhaps they would be married at his death-bed if he could not recover, she volunteered, dabbing at her eyes with a lace handkerchief. The safe conduct was made out, and Mata-Hari arrived at a certain French port almost simultaneously with the first consignment of tanks shipped over from England.

For a week the fascinating dancer strolled around the French town—mostly at night—explaining to the hotel clerk that she never could sleep without taking a great deal of exercise before retiring, and also, as she had been accustomed to the night life of Paris, she could not sleep anyway until after midnight. But—

It was on June 1, exactly a month before Generals Haig and Foch began their drive astride the Somme, that Mata-Hari returned to Paris. And the first thing she did was to apply for a visé on her passport permitting her to go to Spain. San Sebastian was the place she mentioned, as she explained she wished to attend the horse-races there. Her papers were stamped and sealed and she left almost immediately for the fashionable winter resort in the south.

Madrid, Spain, and Nauen, Germany, are in constant wireless communication. There are other radio stations, privately owned in Spain, which can flash messages to Germany, according to Allied intelligence officers who have investigated. And of course there are innumerable German agents, spies, and propaganda disseminators infesting the land of the Dons.

Secret-service reports disclose the fact that Mata-Hari was seen much in company at San Sebastian race-track with a man long looked upon with suspicion by the French Government. He was a frequent caller upon her at the hotel where she stopt, and it was reported that he made many of the big bets she placed on horses that did not materialize as winners.

Soon Mata-Hari came back to Paris and the apartment near the Bois de Boulogne. And once more the limousine owned by the individual whom rumor has branded a Deputy began rolling up to her door twice a week and sometimes oftener.

Then came the simultaneous Franco-British offensive at the Somme. Tanks went into action for the first time, and according to General Haig's official *communiqué* his "Land ships achieved satisfactory results."

However, despite this report several of the tanks were put out of action, and it was found that they had been disabled by small-caliber, penetrating shells, unlike any ever thrown by a mortar. In fact, they were fired by guns specially manufactured. Says the writer in *The World:*

> Instantly it became evident that the enemy had become aware of what was in store for him and had constructed an "antitank" gun. And when the booty in the captured German positions was examined, the British found they had several good specimens of Krupps' newest weapon. Several German officers of higher rank taken prisoners confirmed suspicions by explaining they had received description of the tanks several weeks before, and had been instructed how to combat them.
>
> Now Mata-Hari is awaiting death and writing as she waits. She is penning her memoirs rapidly, in a polyglot of French, German, Dutch, Javanese, Japanese, and even English, according to the mood she is in, says the prison warder. She is writing the story of her life, and it has already been purchased by a Paris morning newspaper, which will publish it in serial form.
>
> Mata-Hari is writing at so much a word. And because she fears her history will not be finished before that unannounced daybreak when she will be placed blindfolded before the high stone wall facing a firing-squad of French soldiers, she has ordered her lawyer, Mr. Édouard Clunet, to plead for a stay of execution. He has made the appeal, but no decision has yet been handed down by Colonel Sempron.
>
> So Mata-Hari writes feverishly, and all Paris waits eagerly!—except the one who waits apprehensively—to see if she will name the *ami* who gave her the first inkling of the tanks.
>
> Pinned to the corsage of the Empire-cut black silk dress which Mata-Hari wears in her narrow cell in St. Lazare prison is a curious gold brooch. It is shaped like a twisted dragon, and its eyes are emeralds.

"VAGARIES" OF NORTHCLIFFE

HE was a bright boy of fourteen with his head full of "vagaries." He lived in Dublin County, Ireland, and his father, who was a barrister, wanted him to be a lawyer. But the boy was interested in his printing-press and editing his school-paper. He didn't want to be a lawyer. He said he was going to London to become a newspaper man. That was Alfred Harmsworth in 1881.

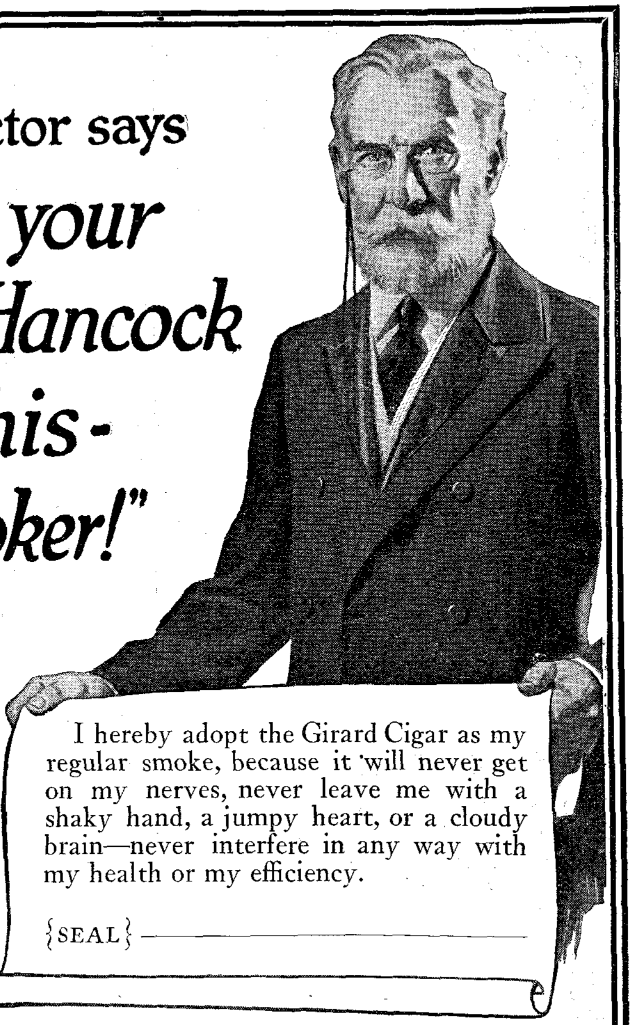
The largest newspaper and magazine owner in the world, and one of the richest and most powerful men in the British Empire—this is Lord Northcliffe in 1917, who is in the United States as a representative of the British Government.

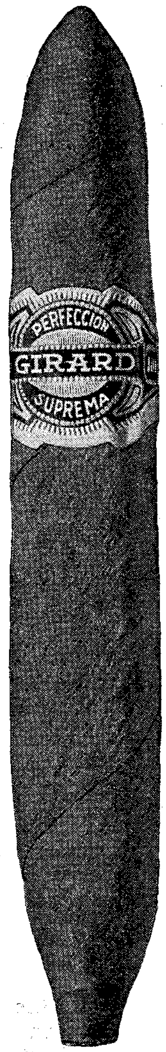
Here are some of his rules for success in life as laid down by him in 1899:

> Concentrate your energies, and work hard.
>
> Launch out in new experiments.
>
> Never be afraid to have the courage of your opinions.
>
> Fix the lines you want to travel along, and keep on them.
>
> That's all.

A writer in the Arkansas *Gazette* says of the "man of vagaries":

> His name is—or was—Alfred Harms-





The doctor says "Put your John Hancock to this—Mr. Smoker!"

I hereby adopt the Girard Cigar as my regular smoke, because it will never get on my nerves, never leave me with a shaky hand, a jumpy heart, or a cloudy brain—never interfere in any way with my health or my efficiency.

{SEAL} ____________

"The Broker"

The Girard Cigar

Never gets on your nerves

This is the Age of Efficiency—and the Girard is the Efficiency Cigar. It allows you to smoke and be fit. Doctors recommend it in place of heavy cigars. It is *the Business Man's Smoke.*

For your health's sake switch to Girards! Yes, and for your pleasure's sake, too! It's a fragrant, mellow, full-flavored blend of real Havana—just chock full of solace and contentment.

Make the Girard your regular smoke. It is sold by dealers from coast to coast. If your usual dealer doesn't have it, he can easily get it for you. Ask him today.

Real Havana **Shade-grown**
10c and up

Remember: when you smoke Girards you take no chances with your health or your pleasure, either.

Dealers—a word with you

If you are not handling the Girard Cigar, there is a big trade waiting for you in this remarkable cigar. Drop us a line today.

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Established 1871 **Philadelphia**

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The Florsheim SHOE

FLORSHEIM stands for quality today as in the past—high grade workmanship and solid leather throughout—a shoe that represents full satisfaction for every dollar you invest.

Eight to ten dollars; reasonably priced, value considered.

There's a Florsheim dealer in every city showing the season's correct styles. His name and booklet on request.

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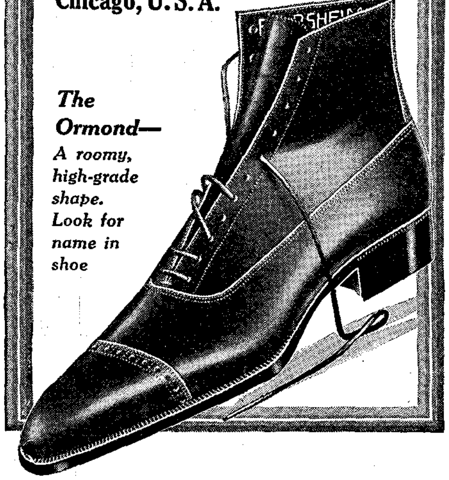
Chicago, U.S.A.



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Colonial designs, made of solid mahogany or walnut. 500 true copies of original old pieces, with delightful atmosphere of 17th and 18th centuries. Why buy ordinary everyday furniture when ours will add so much to your home? Largest exclusive reproducing factory in the world. You will be surprised at the money you save.

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We have *distinctive* gift articles from $1.50 up. Have your gifts sent from BIGGS.

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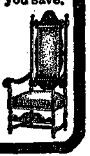

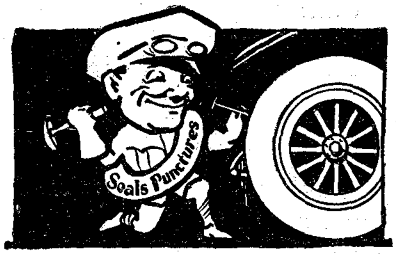

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Seals punctures **instantly—Stops slow leaks.** Reduces blowouts to a minimum. **Preserves tubes. Increases mileage.** Keeps tires at **normal inflation.** Not a filler. 6 years success. **These are absolute facts.**

Booklet gives details and proof. Write today for Chemist's, Tire Mfr's and Car Owner's reports. *You will be convinced.*

We Want Able Men

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Can make $150 and more a week. *We need the big man who can close the leads developed by our national advertising.* Car owners preferred. Must finance initial order for exclusive selling rights. *We invite most thorough investigation.*

ALCEMO MFG. CO., 79 Bridge Street, NEWARK, N. J.

worth; later Sir Alfred, and since 1905, Lord Northcliffe, First Baron of the Isle of Thanet. In one year from being the most hated man in the Empire, Lord Northcliffe has become the most thanked; and the patriotic citizens who burned his papers publicly on the floor of the London Stock Exchange are gratefully and enthusiastically following his lead. He is in America to-day as special agent of the British Government in the greatest financial undertaking of all history.

As a man, no less when a boy, Alfred Harmsworth has been most noted for his "vagaries." He has been always launching some new sensation, disturbing the even tenor of business, scaring the "ignorant public," and irritating the "wise." No matter what part of the world he happened to be in, some "Harmsworth vagary" was sure to be given wing.

For instance: Out of Winnipeg, Canada, September 8, 1909, he sent forth a most alarming interview. The man actually declared that Great Britain's dear friend, Germany, was preparing for nothing short of war against her. A lot of people believed this preposterous stuff, too, coming tho it did from the owner of scores of publications which had won enormous circulation by infamously sensational methods.

Northcliffe cut the red tape that bound the British lion—John Bull cried "Treason!" and then changed the whole conduct of the war.

Then, again, he got the British people all worked up over the building of *Zeppelins* in Germany. They could some day be used, he claimed—and the claim looked plausible to many of the "ignorant"—for the purpose of attacking England from the air. He even wanted the Government as a military precaution to waste millions in building a great air fleet of its own.

Lord Northcliffe was partially forgiven for these "vagaries"—along about July 1, 1914. But later, when he began to attack the conduct of the war, the wrath of the patriots burst upon him. While all the other papers were telling of English victories in France, these nefarious Northcliffe sheets were filled with gloom. They said that the losses in the British ranks had been frightful, and they dared to lay the blame upon the shortage of high explosives. They cried that all these pleasant tales of victory were *not* the truth, and hinted of actual incompetence in connection with some of the most sacred figureheads in the Government itself.

"Treason!" cried the patriots, and they burned his papers to show what they would like to do to their proprietor. Their circulation, too, fell off tremendously. But the death-lists grew, and the "pitiless publicity" went on. Soon the circulation began to come back; then an awakened people made Lloyd George Minister of Munitions and the whole conduct of the war changed. In 1917 the guns of England, equipped with an ample supply of high explosives, began to outrange the guns of Germany.

The idea of cheap, popular publications had an early birth in the brain of young Harmsworth. He was sixteen when he went to London to become a writer, and *The Gazette* says:

> This was the beginning of the wood-pulp industry, and many writers wrote and sold stories to the magazines about the cheapening of print-paper. Harmsworth went further. He reasoned that cheap paper would mean low-priced publications—newspapers and magazines which the masses might buy and read. The substitution of process engraving for laborious hand-work pointed to the same result, and young Harmsworth figured that undreamed-of profits might be made out of the new publishing era in the business. So he decided to learn all he could about it, gave up free-lancing, and went to work for *The Illustrated London News*.
>
> He found, however, that most of the publications did not appeal to the masses. They were being printed as before for the same select groups that had bought the high-priced publications. He decided to found a weekly paper of his own, and, at twenty-one years of age, he started *Answers*. Almost everybody, of course, predicted failure. The paper was a freakish thing, they said, and nothing like it had ever been seen. But in a few years the publication was sold to a stock company for $6,000,000.
>
> When Harmsworth launched from the magazine business to become proprietor of *The Daily Mail*, he imitated nothing that had ever gone before. It was his first experiment in "tabloid journalism." He abolished space-writing. He paid his writers, not for the space they used, but for getting the biggest story into the fewest words. He made a practise of hiring only young men under twenty-one. He flew in the face of so many precedents that newspaper men generally agreed that this "Napoleon of the magazine business" had met his Waterloo.
>
> In three years *The Daily Mail* attained the largest circulation of any newspaper in the English language. Few people knew that before a single copy of the paper was sold to the public it had been issued regularly every day for three months. Each issue was examined, criticized, and weighed by its editors; the reactions of the reading public were calculated, as far as they could be, in advance, and the paper was as carefully improved and corrected daily as tho a thousand *Vox Populis* had been writing in their complaints. Like most of Harmsworth's experiments, this new "sensation" was the culmination of a long-thought-out plan.
>
> To Lord Northcliffe concentration does not mean keeping his mind on one detail. He has concentrated on the newspaper business, but he has issued and still issues almost every kind of paper, including the most dignified of all, the London *Times*. Frequently he writes his own leaders, sometimes dictating two editorials to two secretaries at once. He is now fifty-two years old. No one in England believes that he has reached the zenith of his career, but few venture to speculate on what his lordship will do next.
>
> Lord Northcliffe is the personal embodiment of nervous energy. Of medium height and rather heavy build, with blue eyes and florid face, he appears twenty years short of his actual fifty-two. His muscles are hard as iron, his health is 100 per cent. the year around, he takes care of himself like an athlete in training, and he never forgets to sleep. He goes to bed regularly at nine every night and gets up at exactly six. After that he keeps moving. Not a minute in the day lost; and if, in the course of the hours, there should happen to be a second or two in which he has nothing to do he is as restless as a race-horse waiting for the race to start.

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GASOLINE
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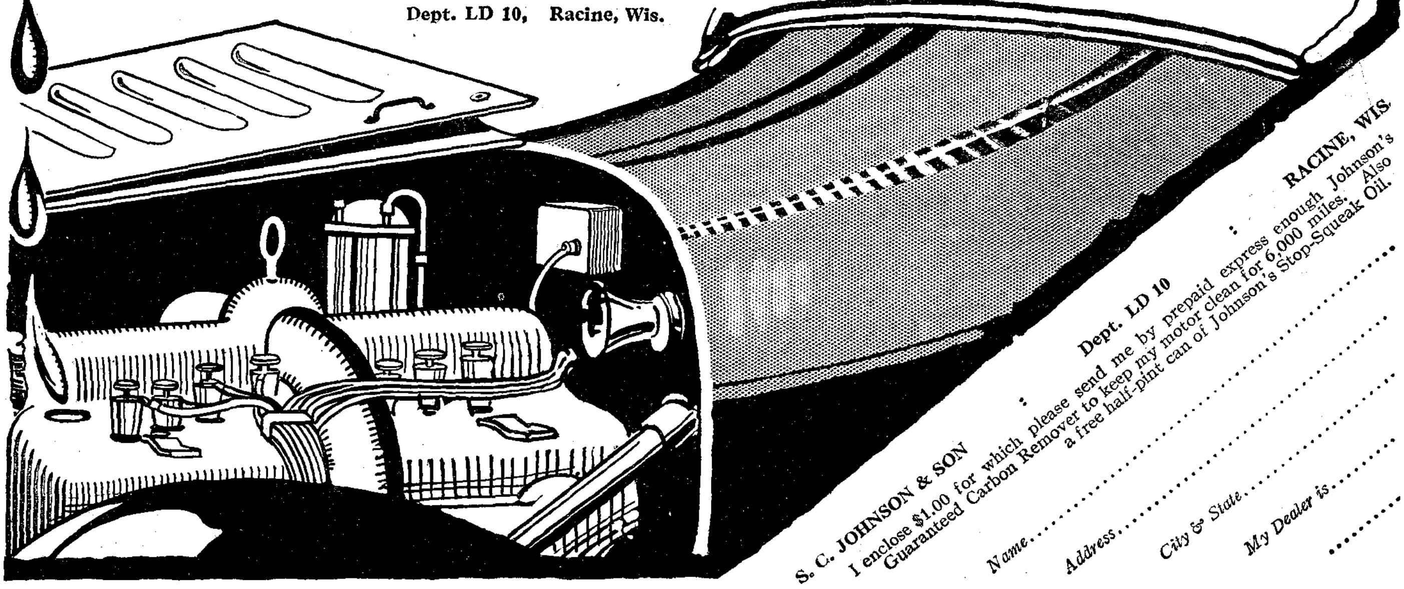
Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover at regular intervals giving carbon no chance to accumulate you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be clean and sweet.

If your dealer is unable to supply you with Johnson's Carbon Remover use attached coupon. For a limited time we will include GRATIS, a half-pint sample of Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil, our penetrating spring lubricant.

Write for our folder on "Keeping Your Car Young"—It's free.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON
Dept. LD 10, Racine, Wis.



S. C. JOHNSON & SON : Dept. LD 10 : RACINE, WIS.

I enclose $1.00 for which please send me by prepaid express enough Johnson's Guaranteed Carbon Remover to keep my motor clean for 6,000 miles. Also a free half-pint can of Johnson's Stop-Squeak Oil.

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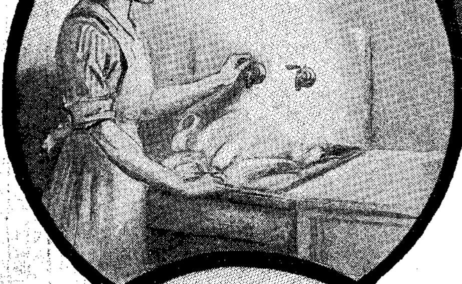

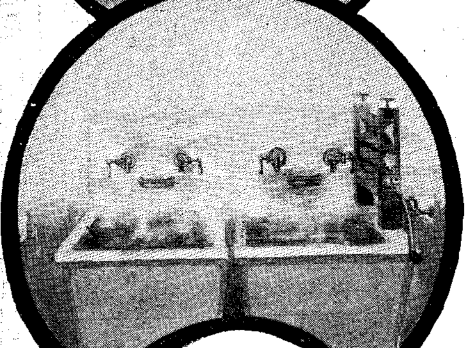

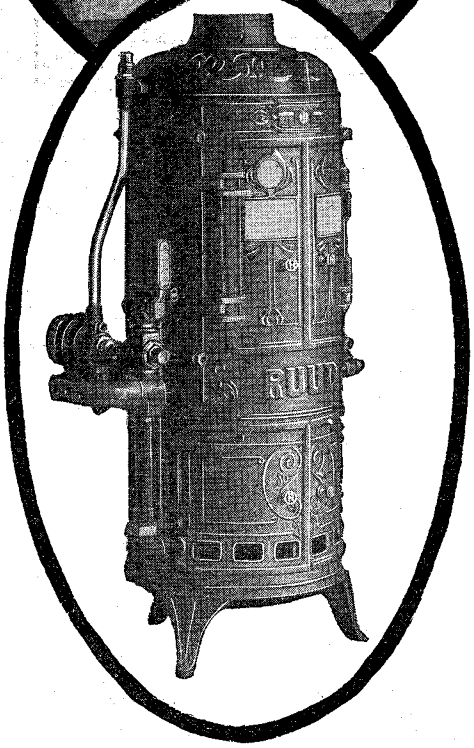

"Why didn't we have this hot water supply long ago?"

"Here we've been going to a lot of trouble to get hot water when we might have had the comfort and pleasure of Ruud Hot Water Service."

Once *you* experience the comfort and pleasure of Ruud Hot Water Service you'll wonder, too, why you endured the inconvenience of old-fashioned water heating devices so long. For when a Ruud joins your gas- and water-pipes you can get steaming hot water—day or night—simply by turning on any hot water faucet in the house. There is nothing for you to attend to—not even a heater to light.

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GERMANY STARVING PRISONERS

Along with the pleasant little innovations of poison gas, flaming liquids, sinking hospital-ships, bombing school-children, and so on, the great military geniuses of Berlin have introduced some brand-new methods of treating civilian prisoners. In fact, conquering the unarmed civilian is their star stunt. When Mr. Civilian joins the Army and gets a gun, the Berlin military plans seem to work backward. Well, this is the story of a man without a gun. Thousands like him are in German jails to-day, and the quicker Uncle Sam's rescue-party gets busy, the more lives will be saved.

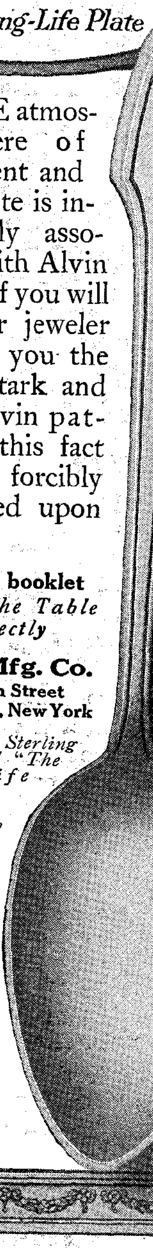
To be locked up in vile cellars, herded with thieves and assassins, and all but starved for eleven months, is hardly the treatment befitting our idea of a hostage. The word used to carry at least some idea of dignity and of honor between enemies. But not in Berlin, it would seem, when ten prominent French citizens were seized without cause during the German invasion of northern France and were shipped off to Germany. One of them was a distinguished civil engineer, Mr. Georges Desson, and a translation of his story of the fate of these "guests of honor" has recently been published by E. P. Dutton & Co., under the title "A Hostage in Germany." He was first seized and detained at Crépy, where endeavors were made to induce him to disclose information about the financial status of certain Frenchmen. This he refused to do. Then, he says:

> It was exactly a month after my arrest, Wednesday, the 4th of March, at eight o'clock at night, and I was getting ready to go to bed, when two German policemen burst into my room and handed me a piece of paper. I was able to read this sentence, written in bad French:
>
> "By order of the general in command, you are arrested. Prepare your valise to be sent to-morrow to Chauny."
>
> "Well," thought I, "I imagined that I was already arrested."
>
> "All right," I said to the *gendarmes*, "I will go to bed now. To-morrow I will be ready to start at any hour you wish."
>
> "Not to-morrow," they replied. "You must follow us now immediately to the commandant."
>
> Oh, those insupportable Germans! I swore to myself as I packed my valise and followed them to the door. There a surprize awaited me, for outside there was another group of guards who attended me from the door to the commandant's house. They were lined up in a row, and they all had electric torches in their hands. What an honor, and one I could have easily dispensed with! What was the meaning of it all?
>
> I should not have been sorry to put this question to the commandant. But the chief was not there. Or perhaps it was with that natural insolence which all Germans possess that he did not choose to receive me. I had to pass the night in the guard-room, seated on a chair, among a lot of soldiers who were playing cards, hearing their cries, their loud disputes, and their hoarse laughter. . . . When the morning came I was so exhausted by fatigue that one of them, more humane than the others, brought me a cup of coffee.
>
> It was midday before the commandant deigned to remember me. They brought me before him. Stern, haughty, and tightly braced in his uniform, he was surrounded by officers all standing in stiff, threatening attitudes. With the airs of a judge pronouncing sentence, he unfolded a paper and read me some sentences written in French. They were as follows:
>
> "You are suspected of having committed acts similar to those for which German subjects have suffered capital punishment against the law in Morocco. You are therefore put under arrest."
>
> "Again!" I cried. "*Sapristi!* For the third time? Once is generally enough, and, moreover, what has Morocco got to do with all this?" . . . . . .
>
> "Monsieur," said the officer in tones of ice, "we are not here to argue about the orders given us. You are to be sent to the fort of Hirson, and you will leave at once."

After being transported with "the same care and attention that would have been bestowed upon a piece of merchandise," he was taken to the fort, which was "little more than a ruin," and conducted through a maze of passages. Then a door was thrown open, and Mr. Desson says:

> In the cold half-light of a window I perceived the outlines of a vaulted cell, and, right at the end, I thought I discerned stooping before a small iron stove the shivering figure of an old man. He had a cloak around his shoulders, and was splitting wood with the help of a big knife. He hit on this with a log. I was mistaken. The figure which I had taken for that of an old man had risen on hearing us enter. Seeing him stand erect, with an air of simple dignity, I started.
>
> "Monsieur Noël!"
>
> It was true, I was in the presence of Mr. Noël, Mayor of Noyon, Senator of the Aisne, Director of the École Centrale, whom for many years I had held in high esteem. It was with mixed feelings that I found him here in this cell: sorrow first, and then a sense of deep satisfaction. Anyhow, I should not be alone!
>
> "Under what pretext have they arrested you?" he inquired after first greetings were over.
>
> In one breath I repeated to him the sentence of the order for arrest. "You are suspected of having committed acts similar to those for which Germans have suffered capital punishment against the law in Morocco."
>
> "Exactly like mine," he said. "Have you ever been in Morocco?"
>
> "Never, have you?"
>
> "Never."
>
> "But you know, don't you, what this means, 'acts similar to those for which German subjects,' etc. . . . ?"
>
> "I know no more than you."
>
> Evidently the charge was but a pretext. Our persecutors had not given themselves a headache fabricating such an absurd reason.
>
> A deadly cold rose from the vaults and seemed to draw a mantle of ice around our shoulders. We filled the little stove with wood, and as we did so we remarked to each other that more prisoners were evi-

ALVIN
SILVER
The Long-Life Plate



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E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.
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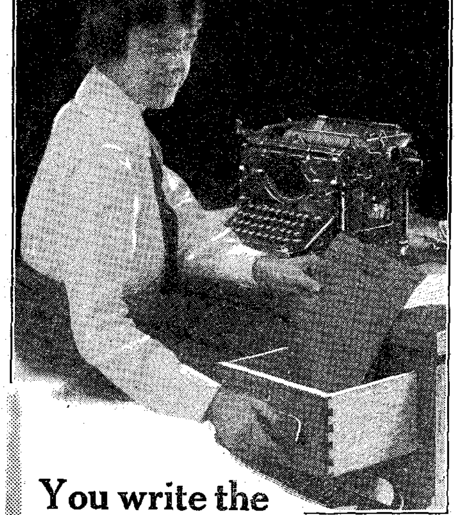

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dently expected. Ten beds, in wood and iron, without mattresses, sheets, or blankets, were arranged perpendicularly against the wet walls. Night fell. The light of a small spirit-lamp only rendered the darkness deeper and denser around us. We were very cold and very deprest. At seven o'clock a soldier came to snuff out our little light. What could we do? It was impossible to go to bed. We passed the night sitting by the stove and exchanging views. . . . . .

Sad as the night had been, the next morning was worse. . . . I had just succeeded with the greatest diffculty in swallowing the horrible coffee which they had brought us at eight o'clock, when the *Feldwebel* opened the cell door and ordered me to follow him. . . . . .

"Where are we going to?" I asked, surprized and uneasy.

"To a cell; make haste, I am in a hurry."

I had indeed cause for anxiety when I reflected upon this sudden and increased severity. . . . A bed without bedding, a broken bench, and a pitcher of water. It was a dark hole, and frightfully damp. It was enough to give one one's death of cold in a few hours. I could not help thinking that this was probably what the Germans desired. At midday they brought me a plate of black and fetid liquid, on which lay some slices of rancid bacon. Notwithstanding that the previous day my only dinner had been a meager sandwich bought at Laon Station, I could not touch this mixture.

Within the next few days several other French citizens were brought to the cell, each under the same sentence. Finally, the writer tells us:

Another prisoner was brought to the door. He stept briskly forward, and walked in coolly before the *Feldwebel* with an air of delicious impertinence. As his young, resolute face appeared in the full light, the *Procureur-Général* cried out:

"*Le Préfet du Nord*. . . . . . "

One of us said to Mr. Trépont, "They have then dared to arrest you."

"This makes the third time," remarked the *Préfet* with the same cheerful air. "But guess under what charge this time. It is pure folly. You will never guess!"

In chorus we replied:

"Folly, is it? We will tell you. . . . You are suspected of having committed acts similar to those for which German subjects have suffered capital punishment against the law in Morocco."

And one and all before the astonished *Préfet*, we burst into shouts of laughter. Never before had those sad walls echoed so much gaiety.

After four months in the fort of Hirson, the hostages, now ten in all, were suddenly removed to Germany. The following incident of the journey is given:

About eleven o'clock we reached Thionville.

"I warn you that you won't leave here till four o'clock in the morning," said an officer to us.

What should we do till then? The station-master refusing brutally to allow us to pass the night on the benches in the waiting-room, they marched us in the dark to a neighboring building. There we were made to descend into a long narrow cellar. It smelt vilely. Dirty straw mattresses had been thrown on the ground. "You will sleep there."

It was indeed a lugubrious sight which awaited us. Struggling against the nausea and vertigo caused by the vitiated air of this sewer, and the atrocious odors with which the atmosphere was filled, we prepared to lie down on our repulsive beds, an armed soldier between each of us, when our attention was drawn to the end of the cellar where, in the smoky light of the candles, we perceived some strange silhouettes. These queer silhouettes moved in a sort of fog, and were making supplicating gestures to us. They were like fantoms in a nightmare. Amazed we looked at them not understanding. Then Mr. Trépont gave an exclamation of pity.

"Russian prisoners! They look as if they were dying of hunger."

It was true. The disturbing silhouettes had come nearer. There before us, emaciated, despairing, and piteous, were five Russian soldiers. They looked at us with great, miserable eyes, and, not being able to speak French, they held out trembling hands. This touching and wordless gesture said only too plainly: "Have pity, have pity, we are dying of hunger!"

We were greatly distrest. Before us were men even more unhappy than ourselves. Instinctively each of us felt in his pockets. At the buffet at Charleville we had been able to procure some sandwiches and some tablets of chocolate as well as our evening supper. With all our heart we held out to the poor wretches all that we had left. The soldiers who were guarding us, secretly touched, perhaps, did not interfere. The Russians threw themselves on these meager provisions. They devoured them like the starved victims they were. They thanked us with the most touching gestures. Their misery moved our pity and brought us fresh apprehension, for might not we in a few weeks be in the same painful condition?

At Rastatt they were placed in prison, and their life became a dull succession of torture, thus:

The very first day the commandant of the fort had put up in our cell the orders for our daily rule of life. At six o'clock, rise. At seven, coffee and a bowl of "gravy," without bread. At ten o'clock a walk in the inner court. At half-past twelve the only repast of the day, consisting of soup made from fat pork, potatoes cooked in water, with from time to time the end of a sausage, or a finger of boiled beef. Every twenty-four hours a piece of black bread weighing about a pound. In the afternoon, at half-past four, we were allowed a few moments in the court again. At eight o'clock a cracked bell sounded for the extinction of all fires.

It was, in fact, the daily round (except that they did not dare to give us manual labor) of thieves, deserters, assassins, and criminals of all kinds, who had indeed been our neighbors. This promiscuity appeared quite natural to the commandant. No doubt he had received orders from Berlin to be particularly severe with us. With great insolence he refused us leave to walk in a little garden adjoining the court. From his attitude toward us and the severity of his orders it was easy to see that, in the eyes of our persecutors, we had ceased to be hostages and had become

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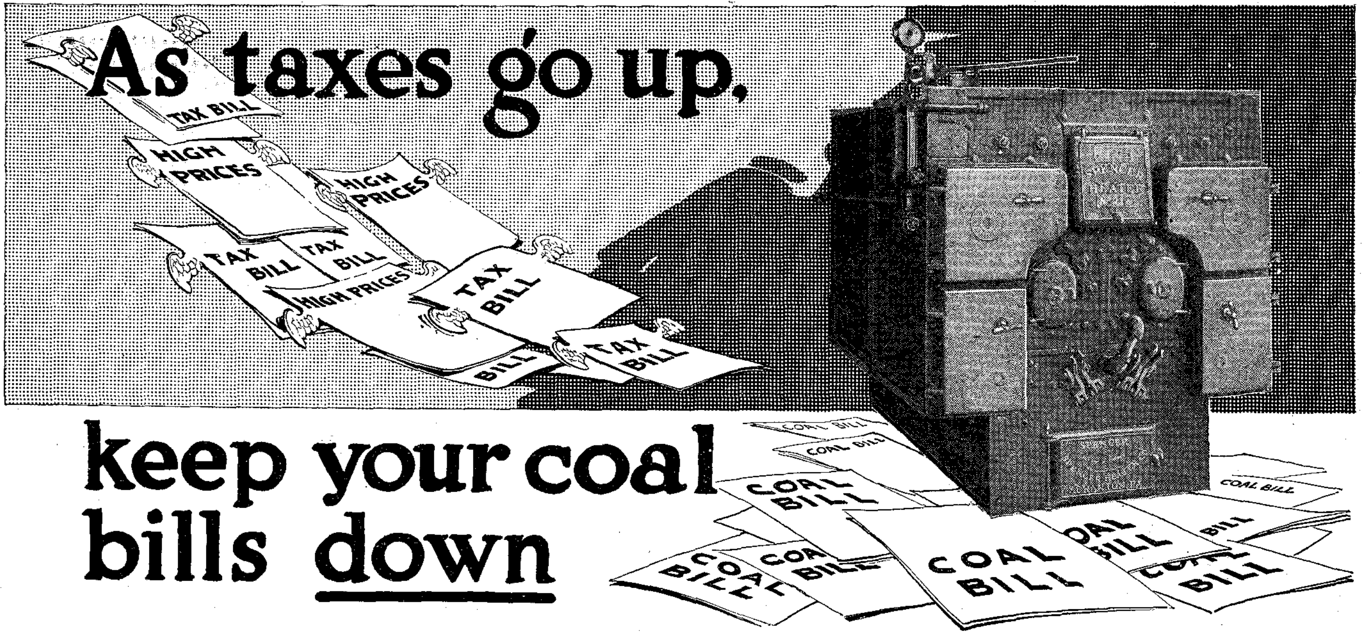

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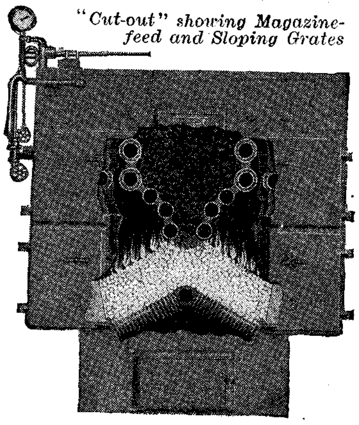
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The Spencer is such a money-saver that it is a war-time necessity.

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Dependable Spark Plugs

The Guarantee Under the Hood

The engine is the most important part of your car.

Everything else depends upon its efficiency.

No matter who built it, nor how many cylinders it has, it is just as efficient as its spark plugs permit it to be.

Why risk inferior plugs in *your* car?

Get the plugs you *know* are dependable.

Because Champion Spark Plugs *are* dependable four out of every five cars leave their factories equipped with them—come to you, when new, with this guarantee under their hoods.

Follow the experience of these expert engineers—use Champions.

Avoid substitutes by looking for the name Champion *on the porcelain.*

There is a Champion Spark Plug especially designed for *every* type of engine and sold everywhere.

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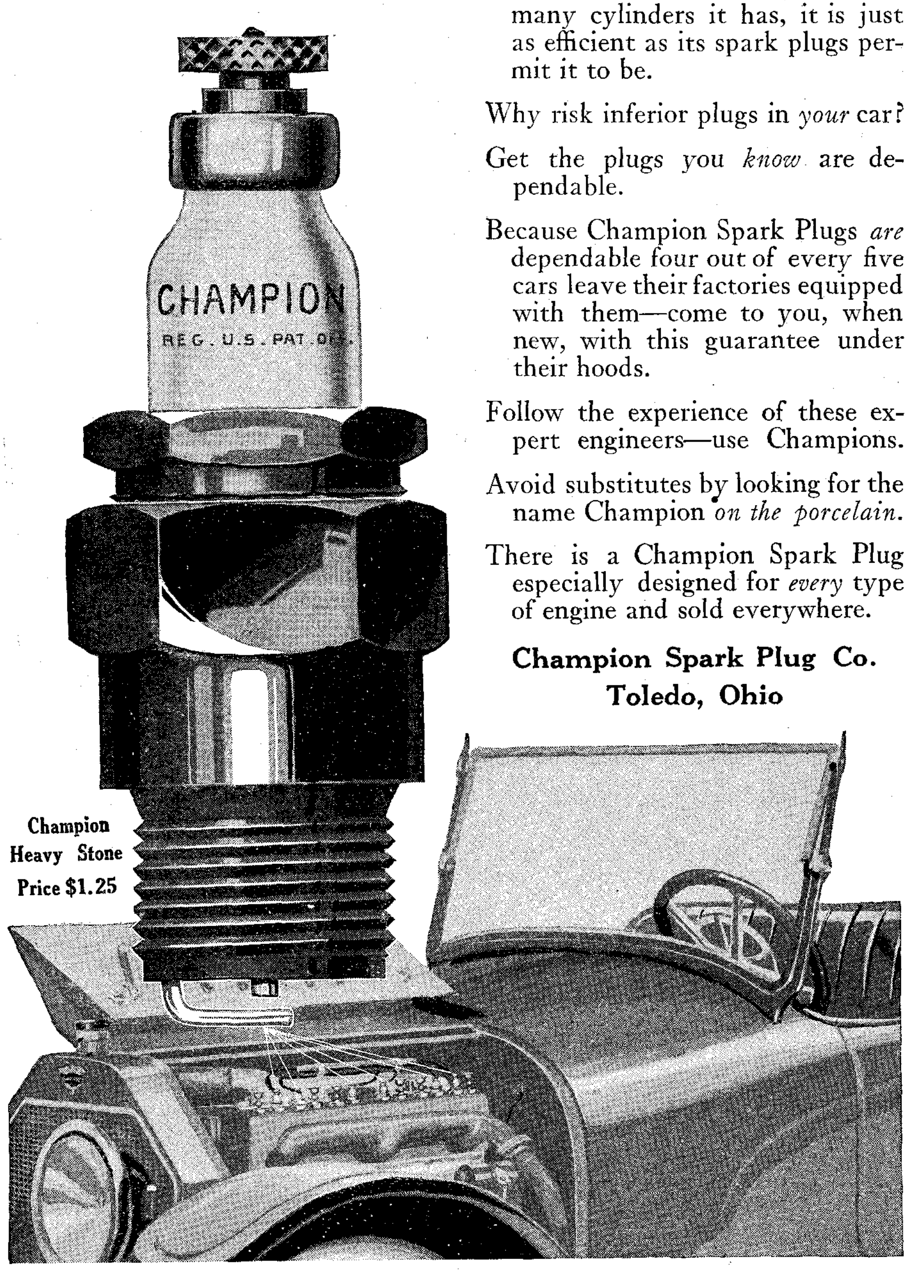

condemned men. Every possible hardship was inflicted on us.

From the first it had been impossible for them to communicate with their families or with the French Government. Of the time at Hirson he writes:

> We had each of us written to our families to give them our news. The commandant of the fort in the course of one of his visits had taken charge of all these letters.
>
> "I promise you they shall all be delivered to their proper address," said he formally.
>
> We learned later that not one of these letters was ever sent; German good faith plays these little games. . . . . . .
>
> Alas! if we had only been able to receive news of our families, read a paper, receive a letter! Nothing arrived, and with good reason. We could have been no more isolated in a tomb.

Confinement, Mr. Desson remarks, inflicts three different kinds of torture on prisoners: deprivation of liberty, deprivation of affection, and enforced idleness. The prisoner is overcome with an appalling boredom which paralyzes the arms and gnaws at the brain. Some very interesting passages in the book are those which tell how the unfortunate hostages, and particularly Mr. Desson himself, who was naturally a man of action, endeavored to relieve the tedium of their incarceration. The narrator says:

> A charming little guest came amid all these happenings to share our captivity, and to bring by her presence a little happiness to our circle. One evening I heard some plaintive howls in the passage, those of a small dog being ill-treated by some brute. I adore animals, and tho I had very little money, I proposed to buy it. A pretty little dog was pushed into the cell. She threw herself upon us with cries of pleasure, as if overjoyed at her change of masters. We baptized her Myrza, and her joyous barks and lively spirits brightened our lugubrious cell. If any one of us appeared melancholy she would spring on to his knees and regard him with curious eyes, nestle up to him, and play with him, and before long have him smiling.
>
> Myrza and our morning promenade: these were our distractions. This morning walk took place in a gloomy and deserted courtyard, situated between the principal bastion and the outer enclosure of the fort. From it you could see nothing but the sky. We walked our hundred paces under the surveillance of an armed sentry, who stood ready to shoot at any moment. Round and round we went, like wild animals in a cage. From the very first day we had baptized this courtyard "the Den of Lions." With his usual cheerfulness, Mr. Trépont made a bet that on a straight line which he had drawn he would cover, during the hour of exercise, a distance of six kilometers. The *Préfet* won his bet, and was proclaimed by unanimous consent Walking Champion of the Fort of Hirson. The sentinel was amazed at these proceedings.

In the prison at Rastatt, the *Feldwebel* happened to be rather more humane than most of his kind, and the prisoners were permitted to provide themselves with some forms of amusement. The *Préfet* studied English grammar; another studied German; another the eighteenth-century poets, and the like. The active engineer at last discovered some novel methods of entertaining himself. He says:

> It goes without saying that since our internment we had not seen even the shadow of a hair-dresser. Not one was allowed to approach us. Our beards and the length of our hair would have been the envy of a man-dog. The idea struck me one morning that I should become *coiffeur* for my companions, no payment taken, I may add. I first practised upon Deloche, whose head had begun to resemble a virgin forest. I persuaded him to let me cut his hair and shave his beard. Deloche is a man of courage. He allowed himself to be experimented on. On the day fixt for the operation our companions made a circle round us, while I wielded first the scissors and then the razor, not, I may say, without some inward apprehension. Suppose I should wound my customer or myself? These qualms, which I understand are inseparable from a *début* of any kind, did not, however, prevent my acquitting myself well. If a few "ladders" in the cutting of the hair betrayed the amateur, the shaving was a triumph; not a single cut disfigured the face of Deloche, and Mr. Trépont mischievously said when I had finished, "You deserve a *diplôme* from the Association of Hairdressing." After this triumphant *début*, it can be easily imagined I had plenty to do. Every two days the "*Salon de Coiffure de Messieurs les Otages*" was open. . . . . . .
>
> I have in my time been something of a caricaturist. Circumstances now led me also to become a painter of religious subjects. During the month of August several of us had asked permission to hear mass, and the necessary authorization was accorded us. In a long and narrow dungeon, an Alsatian chaplain, a prisoner like ourselves, had managed to arrange a sort of altar on a table. Mass was said in Latin, and we listened to it surrounded by common criminals.
>
> At the conclusion of the service I had the opportunity of having a few words with the priest. I express to him my regret that the service had to be held in such a miserable place, and I offered, should the commandant give his consent, to clean and decorate this dungeon now transformed into a chapel. Delighted with this offer, the chaplain took the necessary steps, and, contrary to all expectation, the commandant referred our request to the general in command of the district, who, either through kindness or cunning, gave all the necessary authorizations. He even placed some of the prisoners at our service. Among these was a decorative painter from Düsseldorf, condemned for serious infractions of the law. His assistance proved a regular windfall to us.
>
> I drew up a plan of restoration and decoration which was approved by the authorities; then I ordered colors and set to work at once. In order to decorate these gloomy walls it was necessary they should be coated. I surmounted this difficulty by stretching linen over them, and on this surface I represented one by one, the Lord's Supper, the Christ in the Olive Garden, Jesus and the Samaritan, the Ascension, etc.; but I confess that between the paintings of Fra Angelico or

It did not harm the Valsparred Floor—

YOU'D expect a bath of boiling-hot vinegar to destroy varnish, but it did not harm the Valsparred floor a bit. Every day there come to our attention new household accidents like the above that are ruinous to ordinary varnish and that prove the need of a finish that such accidents cannot harm. Valspar fills this need.

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

The exceptional experience of Mrs. H. A. Kern, of Vallejo, Cal., is related in her letter that follows:

"We are living in a brand-new house of our own. I am particularly proud of my kitchen. It is white enameled, and has VALSPAR on the floor.

"It seems as if there is so much hard wear on a kitchen floor! Water, both hot and cold, gets spilled on it, and chairs and tables get moved across, and still the VALSPAR keeps looking always bright and new, with little effort on my part.

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"The floor, to my surprise, came out just the same as before the accident and I thought that this was rather a severe test with the boiling food and the acid of the vinegar!

"I heartily recommend VALSPAR to all my friends as being up to 100 per cent. good."

Special Offer.—If you wish to test Valspar send 20c. in stamps to Valentine & Company, 462 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and we will send you a four-ounce can, enough to finish a small table or chair.

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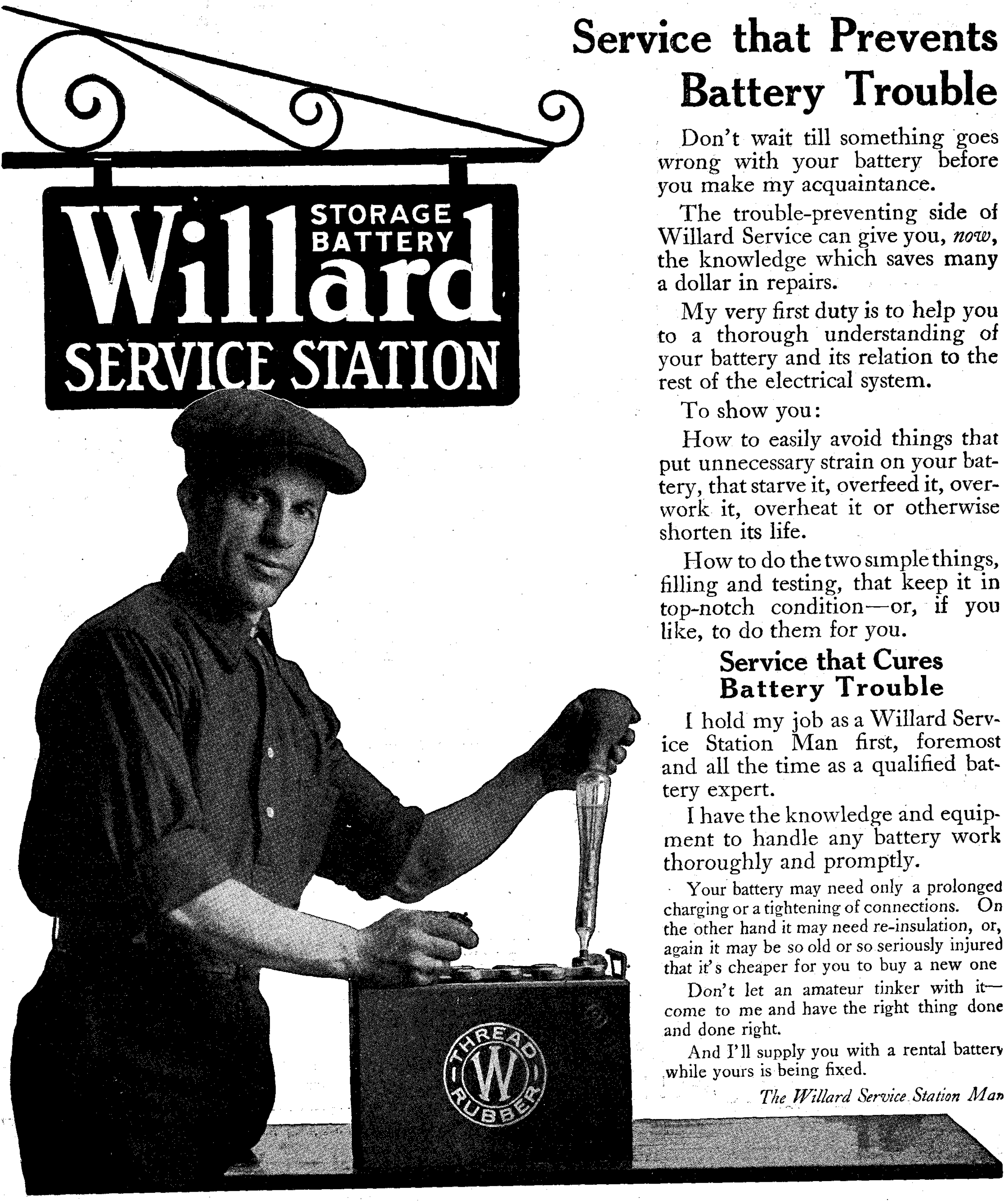
Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation



Service that Prevents Battery Trouble

Don't wait till something goes wrong with your battery before you make my acquaintance.

The trouble-preventing side of Willard Service can give you, *now*, the knowledge which saves many a dollar in repairs.

My very first duty is to help you to a thorough understanding of your battery and its relation to the rest of the electrical system.

To show you:

How to easily avoid things that put unnecessary strain on your battery, that starve it, overfeed it, overwork it, overheat it or otherwise shorten its life.

How to do the two simple things, filling and testing, that keep it in top-notch condition—or, if you like, to do them for you.

Service that Cures Battery Trouble

I hold my job as a Willard Service Station Man first, foremost and all the time as a qualified battery expert.

I have the knowledge and equipment to handle any battery work thoroughly and promptly.

Your battery may need only a prolonged charging or a tightening of connections. On the other hand it may need re-insulation, or, again it may be so old or so seriously injured that it's cheaper for you to buy a new one

Don't let an amateur tinker with it—come to me and have the right thing done and done right.

And I'll supply you with a rental battery while yours is being fixed.

The Willard Service Station Man

Service

Service that Begins in the Factory

I couldn't do my job so well, if you didn't have a thoroughly good battery to start with.

So Willard Service really begins in the factory, with good plates—*and proper insulation between those plates.*

For years Willard Batteries have been used by the vast majority of car-builders because of this excellence of material and construction.

Many times in the past Willard engineers have made notable contributions to battery improvement, and one of the greatest was announced in August, 1917, as the

Still Better Willard—with Threaded Rubber Insulation

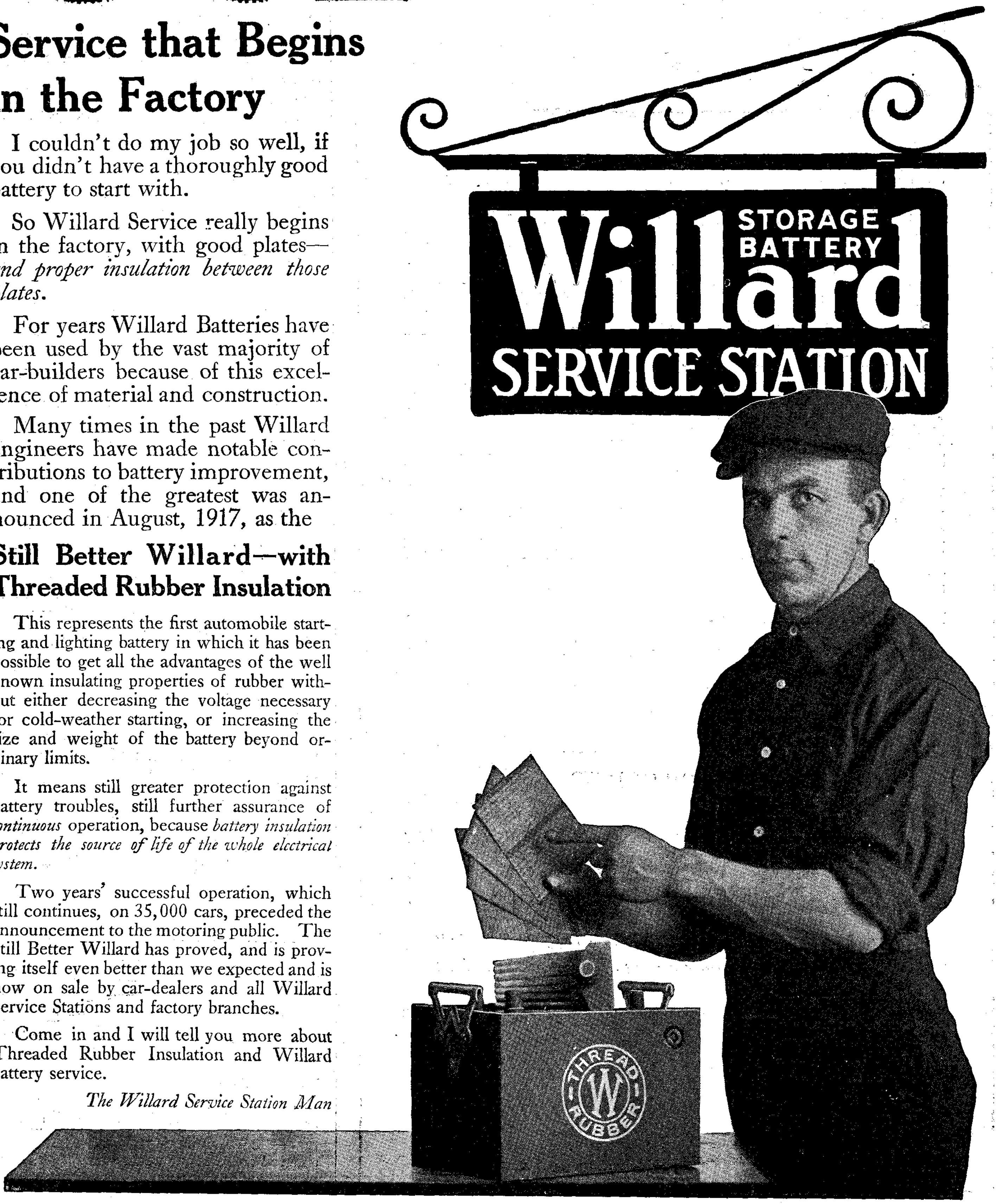
This represents the first automobile starting and lighting battery in which it has been possible to get all the advantages of the well known insulating properties of rubber without either decreasing the voltage necessary for cold-weather starting, or increasing the size and weight of the battery beyond ordinary limits.

It means still greater protection against battery troubles, still further assurance of *continuous* operation, because *battery insulation protects the source of life of the whole electrical system.*

Two years' successful operation, which still continues, on 35,000 cars, preceded the announcement to the motoring public. The Still Better Willard has proved, and is proving itself even better than we expected and is now on sale by car-dealers and all Willard Service Stations and factory branches.

Come in and I will tell you more about Threaded Rubber Insulation and Willard battery service.

The Willard Service Station Man



Sturtevant
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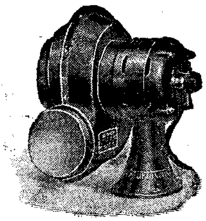
Ventilating, Heating, and Air-Washing Systems

Fresh as a May Morning

Fresh air gives the country boy his health, his rosy cheeks, and makes him play hard.

Impure air in mill or factory causes headaches, fatigue, and sickness—all of which slows down production.

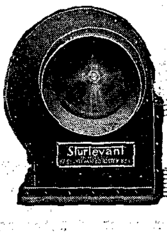
Factory walls need not keep out fresh air, for *modern factories*—those equipped with Sturtevant Systems of ventilation—are filled with air that is as fresh and full of snap as a May morning. Employees are healthier and happier. Production rises higher because of better working conditions and increased efficiency.



Portable Ready-to-Run Fan for small ventilating requirements

The Sturtevant System is a dividend payer in mills, factories, stores, manufacturing and commercial offices. It guarantees at all times a steady stream of pure, fresh air—cooled in Summer and warmed in Winter. Air may even be washed by water spray. It is the fan or blower system of heating, cooling, and ventilating in its perfect form.

Send for booklet, "Getting Dividends Out of the Air," giving the commercial advantages of positive ventilation



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Largest Manufacturers of Fans, Heating & Ventilating apparatus in the world.

the frescoes of Tiepolo and my feeble efforts there was a striking difference!

I had also made an altar in carved wood. Certainly my different incarnations were now too many to count! It was an immense relief to escape from the horrible monotony of our cell.

Unfortunately things did not go so well with my companions. Their health got worse and worse. Tho we managed to satisfy our hunger, we had no really substantial food. We were all painfully thin. Attacks of vertigo and fainting fits attested to our deplorable condition.

At length, however, negotiations were under way for the exchange of hostages, and it began to look as if there were some possibility of escape from their misery. Says the writer:

It was high time. Our strength was nearly exhausted. In spite of his indomitable energy Mr. Trépont was suffering dreadfully. For five days he had taken no food, and we were all exceedingly anxious about him. On the 7th of December, the commandant of the fort came to us. He was greatly changed, almost amiable. He begged us to prepare for departure, for we were to start the next morning for Celle, in Hanover. At first this was a formidable blow. Hanover! Here we were at the gates of Strassburg, and they were sending us into the middle of Germany! It was a strange way of sending us back to France! . . . For several minutes I don't know whether we were more indignant or more surprized, but we were calmed a little by hearing that we were to be imprisoned in a camp for French officers. To know that we should see our countrymen was indeed good news. . . . For the first time we were allowed to telegraph our families to give them news of our health and to tell them of our change of residence. . . . The nightmare was passing.

At Celle conditions were much different. Instead of all ten being herded together in a dark and airless dungeon, they were given two large rooms, each with five beds. "Real beds," says Mr. Desson. "I mean by that, beds with a hair mattress, and sheets, sheets!" One of their neighbors, an Englishman, came to bid them welcome.

"I am happy to see that you have been transferred here to Celle," he said. "One must be just even to one's adversaries; the truth is that we are quite comfortable here. All is forbidden, but all is allowed. So you see . . . "

Interned in the Château of Celle were 220 prisoners—French, English, Russian, and Belgian. The news soon spread over the château that the ten national hostages had arrived. Every one came to see them. The next morning they held "a regular reception," and several found old friends.

The month at Celle passed pleasantly enough, and at the end of that time, much to their joy, the ten hostages were returned to France. Of the acclamation with which they were everywhere greeted, he speaks briefly:

"I can never think of it without a feeling of profound gratitude and pride. Those moments more than repaid us for all we had suffered and all that we had had the honor to endure for the glory of our country."

TRENCH "TRAPPERY"

THE Germans have at least one advantage over the Allies, and can strike the French and British in one way which can not be used against themselves. They leave hundreds of diabolical devices in their abandoned trenches and dugouts, as they fall back, to kill or maim the unwary *poilu* or Tommy who picks up some innocent-looking object, only to have it explode in his hands. The reason why these traps can not be used by the Allies is because the Germans have a monopoly of the retreating game, and are perfecting it by frequent practise. The more they practise it, the better, and the Allied troops are getting so now they are no longer fooled by the deadly devices of the retreating foe. Some of the traps are described as follows by Mr. Lewis R. Freeman in *Popular Mechanics:*

"What do you think made that wound?" asked an officer who was conducting me through one of the advance hospitals on the Somme, pointing to the badly swollen and lacerated ankle of a soldier that was just being drest. The puffy and discolored flesh might have come from a severe sprain, but two or three black punctures on either side indicated that the injury was a more aggravated one.

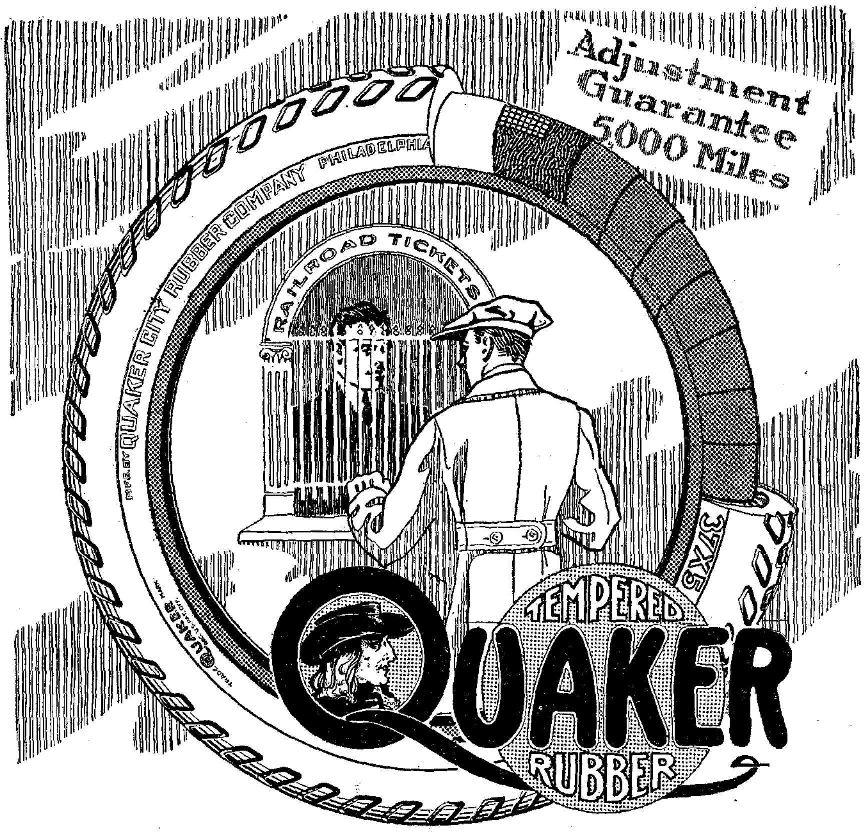
"If there were a tropical river about," I replied finally, "I should hazard a guess that the man had stept into the mouth of an alligator, or had been nipt by one while swimming. As I have never heard of alligators in the Somme, I fear I shall have to give it up. What did do it?"

"Trench trap," was the laconic reply; "or, to be more exact, a wolf-trap. Ever since the steady pressure of our advance began to tell—since the *Boche* began to realize that he would have to continue backing up before our attacks—the Germans have been leaving them behind in the trenches, or laid in inviting little runways through the wire entanglements.

"Not many of our men were caught after the first day or two—we have only had two or three cases here—but several scores of traps have been discovered, along with a lot more of diabolically ingenious contrivances designed to hamper our advance or to give us pause in the matter of occupying abandoned dugouts. In fact, the dodging of the trench-traps has added quite a new interest and zest to our latest attacks."

Scientific "trench trappery" is indeed a new development of modern warfare, and, like so many other things, it has taken the methodical and thorough Teuton to bring out its refinements, to make a fine art of it. Ever since the discovery of gunpowder the practise of mining a position about to be abandoned, the mine to be exploded when the advancing enemy came over it, has been resorted to, and that, indeed, was just about as far as it had gone—even in the present war—up to the time that it became apparent that the French and British pressure on the Somme was likely to go on indefinitely and increasingly.

The wolf-traps were only the first of a series of many devilish little devices left behind by the ousted Germans to deliver a last blow at the victorious Tommy or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Most Quaker Tire users began with *one* Quaker; the trial tire sold others in one-two-three order.

You, too, can find out all about the endurance of Quakers by trying a single tire. A complete equipment will prove the easy-riding quality of the tires.

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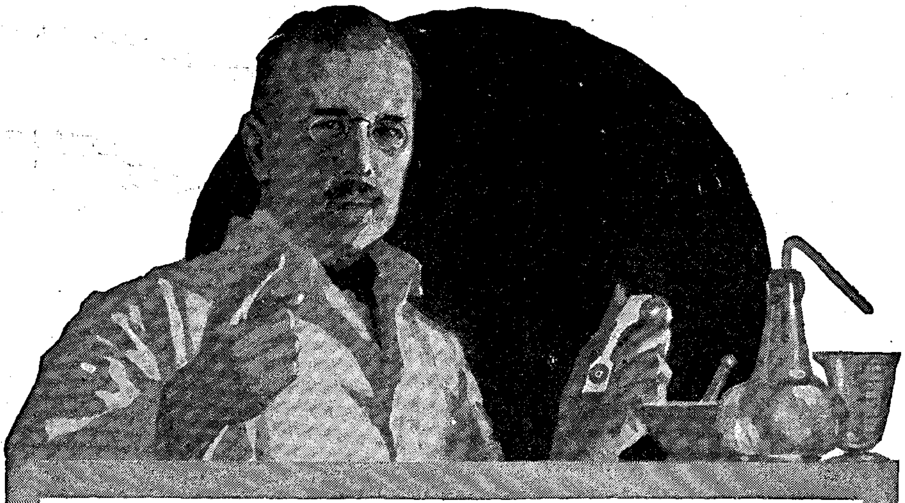

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You have read much fiction about corns. Were that not so there would be no corns. All people would use Blue-jay.

Here is the truth, as stated by a chemist who spent 25 years on this corn problem. And as proved already on almost a billion corns.

"This invention — Blue-jay — makes corn troubles needless. It stops the pain instantly, and stops it forever. In 48 hours the whole corn disappears, save in rare cases which take a little longer."

That is the truth, and millions of people know it. Every month it is being proved on nearly two million corns.

So long as you doubt it you'll suffer. The day that you prove it will see your last corn-ache.

It costs so little — is so easy and quick and painless — that you owe yourself this proof. Try Blue-jay tonight.

BAUER & BLACK
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Blue=jay
Stops Pain — Ends Corns

25c Packages at Druggists

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Aux Armes! Vive La France!

If *you* are going, get this inexpensive guide. If your "pal" is going, if your son, your brother, or anyone near and dear to you, is off for the BIG ADVENTURE in France—give him this, the first thing he will need when he puts his foot on French soil. It is small in price, but it is the greatest of modern American quick-reference books on French. No matter how little one knows of French, it will show him how to talk to his new comrades in the every-day language of war-time France.

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10,000 English, French, and Belgian Military and Conversational Words and Phrases

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poilu, a sort of modernization of the famous Parthian shot.

Obviously, "trench trappery" is only practicable in the face of a slowly and steadily advancing movement—obviously, too, since the proverb that a once-burned child is twice shy applies with equal force to the French and British soldier—it must show a progressive development to stand any chance of success, must be constantly varied, constantly carried on in a new way. That the general scheme has been a flat failure is principally due to the fact that the Germans have not been able to vary their devices sufficiently to baffle their wary quarry.

An abomination of creased steel has evidently been manufactured in considerable quantities for no other purpose than to furnish unpleasant surprizes to precipitate Tommies. The latter have nicknamed it the "tortoise," and until they learned that, like its slow-moving animal prototype, it was unsafe to take liberties with, several of them paid the penalty of their curiosity by being injured when it blew up as a consequence of their friendly prods of investigation.

In that its very strangeness of appearance invites attention, the tortoise is like the famous Trojan horse, and the consequences of investigation are, likewise, disastrous. The least touch to the wobbly thing established a contact, doubtless through fulminate of mercury, which detonated twenty or thirty pounds of explosive with a force that shattered the thick steel shell—creased as it was like the casing of a hand-grenade—and scattered the fragments over a wide area.

The "tortoise" is now of little use as a trench-trap, for its menace is pretty generally known, and Tommies and *poilus* have learned to curb their curiosity. Instead of stroking its back with a bayonet they hurl a hand-grenade at it from a safe distance. So the Germans have been forced to stir up the slumbering spirit of the Hun for fresh inspiration, and the writer says:

Something of the direction his latest effort has taken was revealed by a Tommy who was exhibiting to me some of the treasures he had gathered in cleaning up a recently occupied German dugout. One of these, carefully preserved between the leaves of a magazine, was the photograph of what was evidently a German girl, punctured with not less than a dozen bullet-holes.

"Did you take it from a German soldier?" I asked.

"No, sir," was the reply, "only from the wall of a dugout."

"But how did she come to get so shot to pieces?" I asked, adding banteringly: "I have never heard that the British soldier makes war on women."

"But this lydy was making war on us sir," he answered with a smile; "or leastways, one of 'er friends three or four dugouts down the line tried to *strafe* us, and we had orders to *strafe* back."

Then he went on to explain that the Tommies had always vied with one another in collecting photographs from the walls of the captured dugouts as souvenirs, a circumstance which the Germans, who appeared to have got wind of it in some way, endeavored to take advantage of by running a wire from the back of some of these mural decorations to mines concealed beneath the floor.

The Tommies had already learned to avoid stepping on the loose ends of boards, and to refrain from rocking tortoises and picking up inconsequential odds and ends from the floor; but the "mined" photograph was something new, and before the ruse was discovered several "cleaning-up" parties were made to pay rather heavily for the desire of certain of their members to add another *Fräulein* to their picture-galleries.

Photo-collecting languished for some little time after the "designing" nature of some of these abandoned Gretchens and Hildas had been disclosed, and it is still the custom to give any picture with a suspicious bulge behind it—if there is room to do it in safety—a few propitiatory shots before seeking closer acquaintance.

QUEEN OF GOTHAM'S COLORED 400

FOURTEEN years ago Mrs. Walker was earning her living at the washtub. To-day she is the richest negress in New York. Her present home, with its artistic furnishings, is worth more than $50,000, and—altho her neighbors-to-be are not yet aware of it—she is building a mansion in an exclusive residence section up the Hudson which it is estimated will cost close to a quarter of a million. And "Madam" Walker made all her money through the vanity of her colored sisters! How she started, by straightening out the kinks in their hair, and with a keen business instinct followed this up by establishing a chain of "beauty parlors," is told by Frances L. Garside in the Kansas City *Star*. The writer called upon "Madam" Walker at her Harlem home, and she thus describes her visit:

> I found myself in a very large beauty-parlor with parquet floors, with the ceiling, sidewalls, and decorations of a delicate gray. A clerk told me I could not see madam, she was asleep, but she kindly made an appointment for me, and on the second call I was taken up-stairs and seated in the drawing-room to await madam's convenience. I am not a Southerner; I waited.
>
> When she came into the room a few minutes later I realized how adaptable my sex is to change from poverty to wealth, for Mrs. Walker, washerwoman fourteen years go, carried her generous weight gracefully on high French heels and wore an expensive pink-flowered lavender silk dressing-gown on a week-day morning, with a lack of self-consciousness few of us know when we get on our Sunday clothes. She has an income of one-quarter of a million dollars a year. She made every cent of her money without aid or encouragement from any living soul. Pause while you take off your hat to her.
>
> Mrs. Walker was born in Delta, La., of ex-slave parents. Left an orphan at seven, she was treated with such cruelty by those with whom she lived that she married at fourteen to get a home. She had known only three months' schooling in her life, but her husband seems to have been above the ordinary, for he induced her to go to night-school after she was married. She was left a widow at twenty

Big Ben
A Westclox Alarm
Westclox
BIG BEN

He Fathers Punctuality

A PROUD godfather is kindly Big Ben, when baby first peeps at the world. He shares the joy of mother and dad—and their new duties, *too*.

He lends two willing hands for molding little lives. He helps make better men for Father Time.

From the wee small hours of infancy till twilight of old age, Big Ben is true to his trust. He's a faithful friend through life.

Big Ben of Westclox is respected by all—sentinel of time throughout the world. He's loyal, dependable and his ring is true—ten half-minute calls or steadily for five minutes.

Back of Big Ben stands a community of clockmakers. Each year they build more than four million alarms—accurate, long-lived, almost friction-free. And Big Ben is their masterpiece.

Big Ben is six times factory tested. At your jeweler's; $2.50 in the States, $3.50 in Canada. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your jeweler doesn't stock him.

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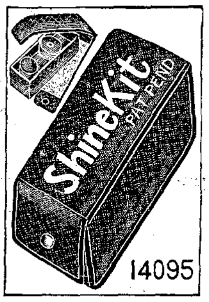
Other Westclox: Baby Ben, Pocket Ben, America, Bingo and Sleep-Meter

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Splendid Christmas Gifts

POCKET SHOE POLISHER for everybody. A leather covered case, 3¾ in. long by 2 wide, with Dauber, Polisher, and Polish—black or tan—with hand colored Gift Card, **35c.** Stamps or coin.



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to combat the spreading growth of indifference, and what forms of belief shall be required as basic and vital? These questions are answered by over one hundred of the world's leading thinkers in an epoch-making book, *The Church, the People, and the Age*, edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore. Every thoughtful man should read it. 8vo, cloth, 573 pp., $3.00; by mail, $3.25.

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No man in America knows better how to help you than S. Roland Hall, famous advertising and sales manager. Send **83c** for his new book of snappy, meaningful ginger talks—they will make you the star salesman of the store if you apply their teachings. **SHORT TALKS ON RETAIL SELLING** are fascinating, easily read hints and helps that put tact into your manner and red blood into your sales talk.

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75c, by mail 83c. Almost 200 pages, cloth bound.

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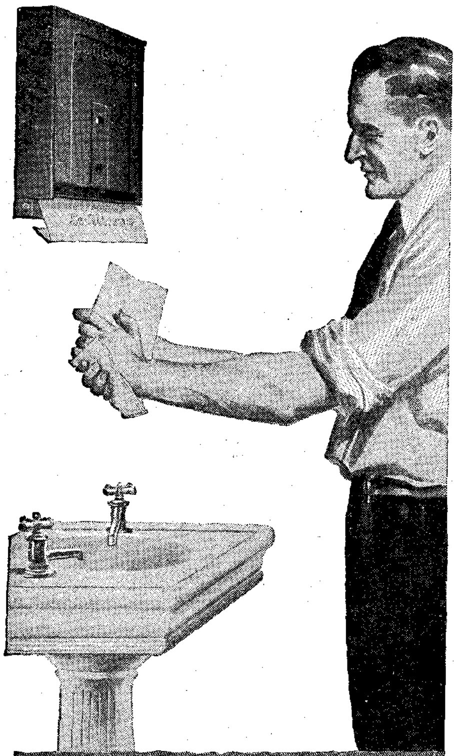

There's a heap o' satisfaction

in knowing that ScotTissue is the cleanest, most sanitary towel you can use. But there's even greater satisfaction in using one. Absorbent! Why, the water fairly jumps into it when that soft paper texture touches the skin, leaving it dry and comfortable.

ScotTissue Towels

are not mere substitutes for ordinary public towels. They are better, cleaner towels, served in a better, cleaner way. ScotTissue Towels come from the cabinet folded, ready for use.

Every ScotTissue Towel bears the special ScotTissue trade mark. Look for it.

For all public and semi-public wash-rooms ScotTissue is the logical, practical and most satisfactory Towel Service both for the user and owner. **Heads of stores,** office buildings, hotels, theatres, restaurants, factories, offices, schools and institutions should investigate ScotTissue and send for further interesting and valuable information.

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with one child, and her only means of support was the wash-tub.

Fourteen years ago her hair began coming out, and she prayed the Lord to save it.

"He answered my prayer," she told me, "for one night I had a dream, and in that dream a big black man appeared to me and told me what to mix up for my hair. Some of the remedy was grown in Africa, but I sent for it, mixed it, put it on my scalp and in a few weeks my hair was coming in faster than it had ever fallen out. I tried it on my friends; it helped them. I made up my mind I would begin to sell it."

Mrs. Walker lived then in St. Louis, but believing that there were more bald heads in Colorado than in Missouri—she does not state whether this information was the product of the "dream-book"—she moved to Denver, where she arrived with a dollar and a half. She quickly found a place as cook, and saved her money until finally she had enough to buy the ingredients she needed for her "boon to bald-heads." Her first laboratory was an attic, where she began to brew the concoction that was to bring her a fortune. She worked two days in the week to get money enough to pay her rent, and the rest of the time she spent making up her hair "grower and straightener" by the tubful. She seems to have had an excellent business head, for, says the writer:

She has always had a respect for printer's ink that places her ahead of many white folks, for as fast as she earned a little money she spent it in advertising, and she at one time owned a newspaper of her own called *The Afro-American*, in which she extolled editorially, telegraphically, and locally the wonders of her wares.

She went on the road; she established agents in various towns; she moved to Indianapolis, where her factory is now located, and opened headquarters in Pittsburg and New York, and always she advertised, spending more on printer's ink in the beginning than she spent on bread and butter.

She conducts a number of beauty-course schools, turning out twenty graduates at the school in New York every six weeks. She recently held a meeting of her agents in Philadelphia, and they came from far and near, four hundred strong. She employs five domestics in her New York home, six girls work in her office; she has a force much larger in Indianapolis, and has her own lawyer. It is her intention in the coming year to enlarge her factory.

Her agent in Philadelphia was earning $5 a week as a servant when "madam" found her; her income is $250 a week now. Madam Walker is the only negro woman on earth who ever gave $1,000 to the Y. M. C. A., and she maintains, year after year, six students at Tuskegee, Ala., paying all their expenses. She lives in luxury, but is not a profligate, giving to the poor what many white folks of her income devote to riotous living. It is her greatest regret that she did not have an education when young, but she is making up for it with a private tutor.

Her secretary, a young man of pleasing address, took me through the house, and this was not the least interesting part of my visit. Everything was bought without regard to cost, but with considerable regard to good taste. The daughter's bedroom is furnished with ivory-tinted furniture of Louis XVI. style and the bedroom set cost $4,500. The hangings are in old rose, and the pictures and statuary in the room are as costly as the furniture. Her own room is furnished in mahogany.

There is one of those big $200 Victrolas in the bedroom hall, and I thought one would surely satisfy, but I saw another in the drawing-room covered with gold leaf to match a gold-leafed grand piano, and an immense gold-leafed harp. That isn't all, oh, you who are buying a $25 graphophone on the instalment plan and satisfying the cravings of your soul for music at the ten-cent store! In the main hall there is a player-organ that reaches to the ceiling!

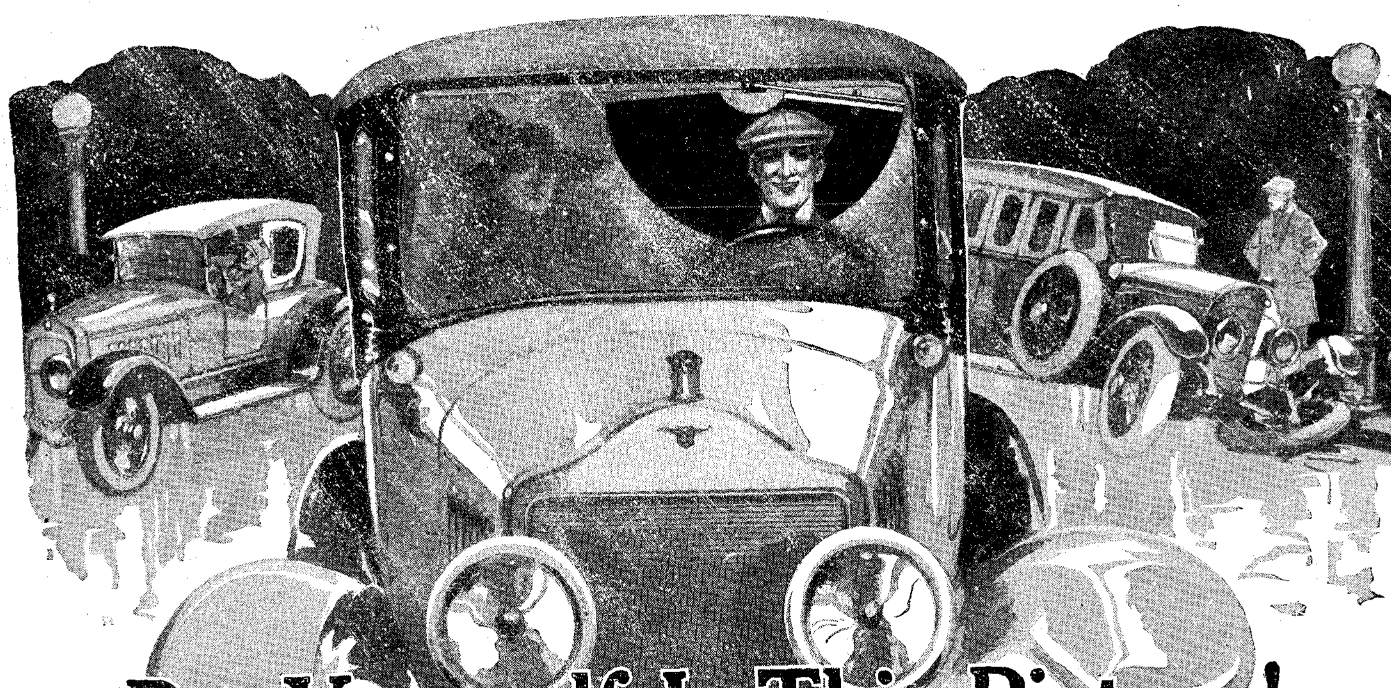
The dining-room has the one in Wanamaker's show place—the House Palatial—beaten by a great many feet of walnut and cut glass, and the kitchen is dazzling with white tile walls and floor. From its windows I caught a glimpse of a garden with one of those things in it which we who never sat under one call a "markee."

So much for the principal figure in the negro colony of upper New York. The colony itself is well worth more than passing mention, for it is situated in a section of the city that comparatively few years ago included one of Manhattan's best residential districts. It extends from 131st Street to 144th Street, and from Seventh Avenue to the Harlem River. It is quite a little city in itself, the population, which has grown rapidly in the last two years, being estimated at 70,000. A writer in the New York *Times* says of the "black belt":

Within the confines of this area is to be found everything that the negro needs for his convenience, comfort, and pleasure. He has his apartment-houses, his churches, his institutions, shops, restaurants, clubs, theaters, and dance-halls.

His home may be as modest or as well appointed as he cares to make it. He may live in a furnished-room house, in a boarding-house, in apartments where the rent ranges from $20 to $60 a month, or in his own elegantly appointed residence. Several apartment-houses are really luxurious. In the corridors the visitor will find soft, rich rugs, marble statuary, and valuable paintings. Liveried servants, sometimes foreign-born whites, are to be seen in the more pretentious homes. More than five hundred negroes in the district occupy private houses which rent from $720 to $1,200 a year. More than 250 own their own homes. Philip A. Payton, a pioneer negro real-estate man in Harlem, estimates that about one-third of the real estate in the section is owned by negroes.

"In 1900," he said, "there were few negroes hereabout. They were attracted here when they saw the prospect of clean, sanitary homes, for which many of them were well able to pay. There are in the city at least a dozen negroes who are each worth a quarter of a million dollars or more. Five hundred negroes own automobiles. There is a garage for their use. Their cars range from cheap second-hand machines to those of the newest and



Put Yourself In This Picture!

YOU'LL want to be in the middle car, of course, driving care-free and *safe* regardless of rain, sleet or snow. You want to know where you're driving—and not trust to luck or your horn and brakes for a clear track. Brakes and horns are useless if you can't see when to use them—and you *can't see* if your windshield is snow or rain covered. The choice is yours—you can see where you're driving *always* by equipping your car with the one cleaner that really cleans—the

OUTLOOK WINDSHIELD CLEANER

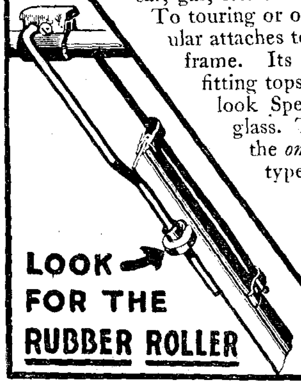
WITH THE RUBBER ROLLER

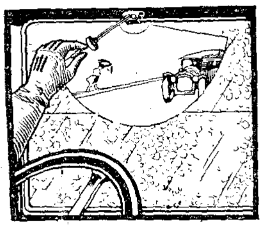
Here is a cleaner that combines a scientific rubber squeegee cleaning strip with the exclusive rubber roller. It cleans effectively—surely and easily.

A touch of the finger operates the Outlook. As the squeegee strip moves over the glass it *wipes clean at every point* because the rubber roller, adjustable to *your* car, holds the strip close and even to the glass at every point. The Rubber Roller also prevents swaying and rattles. It keeps the Cleaner up out of the way when not in use.

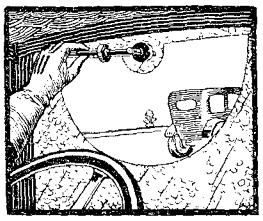
The Outlook can be attached in a few minutes, and once in place needs no attention. It is strong, durable and good looking. Because of their efficiency and handsome appearance, Outlook Windshield Cleaners are standard equipment on such high-grade cars as the 16-Valve White.

A Style for Your Car—They fit any car, gas, steam or electric, open or closed. To touring or open cars the Outlook Regular attaches to or through the windshield frame. Its design provides for close-fitting tops. To closed cars the Outlook Special attaches through the glass. The method of attaching is the *only* difference in these two types.





Outlook Regular—Attaches to or Through Windshield Frame



Outlook Special—Attaches Through Glass

EITHER STYLE

$1.50

IN CANADA $2.15

Money Back Guarantee — Outlook Cleaners are sold ready to attach by reliable dealers everywhere for $1.50. Every Outlook is guaranteed, not merely against defects in workmanship and material, but guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. There are no strings attached to this either.

Buy an Outlook from your dealer—use it ten days—then if you think you can get along without it, return it to your dealer who will cheerfully refund your money. Every Outlook dealer is authorized to sell Outlook Cleaners on this basis.

The choice of safe driving rests with you. *Without an Outlook* you drive virtually blindfolded, in constant danger—or else you get an occasional glance of the road by leaning out into the rain or snow. This practice is not only inconvenient in open cars without curtains, but impossible with a curtained or closed car, and *always* dangerous because you are not in a position to act quickly when danger threatens.

With an Outlook you can always see the road without changing your position at the wheel. Driving strain is eliminated and you, your wife and your children ride in safety.

Don't keep on tempting fate. Equip with an Outlook today. Insist upon the cleaner that really cleans—the cleaner with the exclusive, adjustable rubber roller. Write for illustrated booklet "Would You Drive Blindfolded."

If your dealer can't supply you, write us. We will send a guaranteed Outlook Cleaner (either style) post-paid on receipt of price. Use the coupon – and use it now.

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Please send me prepaid one guaranteed Outlook Windshield Cleaner.

☐ Regular
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STEEL ENGRAVERS
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LIBERTY GOLD CLASS JEWELRY
CORRECT FORMS IN WEDDING STATIONERY

QUAYLE

most expensive make. Several employ chauffeurs."

The colony has a dozen churches. The largest, St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, is in 134th Street, near Seventh Avenue. It was designed by a firm of negro architects and was built at a cost of $250,000 a few years ago. In the rear is a large parish-house. St. Philip's has 1,900 communicants and a choir of forty voices. The Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, the first negro to be graduated from the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square, has been rector of the parish many years.

Scattered about the colony are scores of lunch-rooms and restaurants. There is one where food and prices compare with Broadway's best.

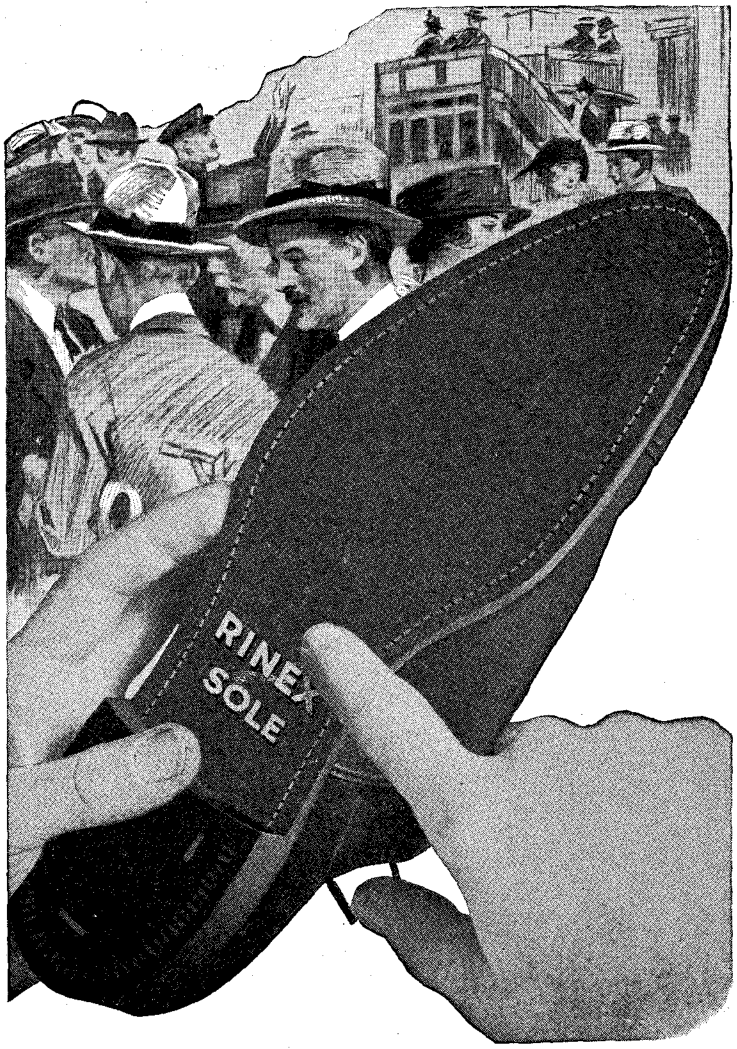
The district supports a negro stock company, which presents standard plays and Broadway successes. Evening dress predominates among the colored occupants of the orchestra seats. There is also a negro vaudeville and moving-picture house. Naturally the district has its saloons, but investigators say drinking is on the decline thereabout.

The colony has been largely increased by immigrants from the West Indies, who now form nearly one-quarter of the population of negro New York. They have proved to be alert and progressive, are the pioneers in the business of the section, and, says *The Times:*

Many of their concerns are incorporated and well capitalized. There is a negro

Rinex Soles

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



Rinex Soles have more than made good. They are bearing the tread of millions. They have proved by actual wear on countless shoes, the promises made when Rinex was given to the world.

In these days of rising costs, when economy and conservation have a new meaning, it is more important than ever to insist on having Rinex Soles. Ask for Rinex on the new shoes you are buying for Fall and Winter wear. Rinex toughness will resist the severity of frozen ground and icy pavement. Rinex waterproofness will protect your feet from dampness and cold. Rinex flexibility gives ease and comfort even in heavy shoes. If you have old shoes with uppers good for further wear, have them resoled with Rinex. Look for the name stamped in the shank of every pair—it is your guarantee of genuineness, your promise of value from the world's largest rubber manufacturers.

All Rinex Soles are the same quality. There is only one Rinex.

United States Rubber Company
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60 High Street, Boston

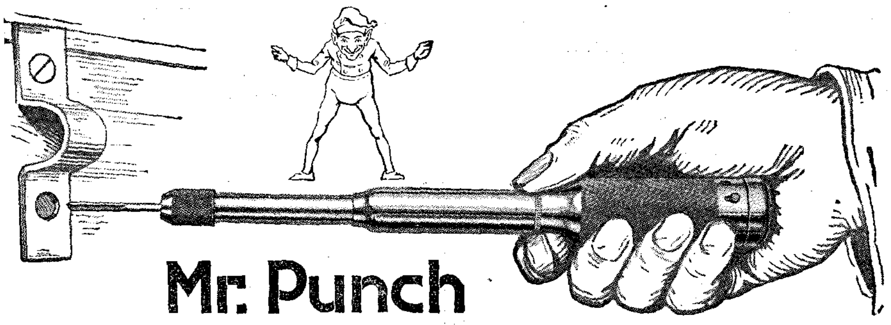
company which owns a chain of twelve grocery stores. A negro physician recently arrived from the South with $100,000 to invest. He put $60,000 of it in Harlem realty. Another negro has put $10,000 in an instalment business. Philip A. Payton and John M. Royall have made comfortable fortunes in the real-estate business. The former owns a $25,000 home at Allenhurst, N. J. Negroes in Harlem own drug stores, toggery shops, barber shops, stationery stores, dress-making establishments, cigar stores, and general merchandise stores. The professions are well represented by physicians, dentists, lawyers, and publishers.

The colony supports three newspapers and a fraternal paper devoted to negro affairs. Little Africa's newspaper row is in West 135th Street and Seventh Avenue. The papers are *The Amsterdam News*, weekly, occupying a building on Seventh Avenue; *The New York News*, weekly, in 135th Street; *The Voice*, weekly, on Seventh Avenue, and *The Fraternal Echo*, semimonthly. *The Amsterdam News* was established more than eight years ago and claims a circulation of 20,000 a week, with subscribers in every State.

The social conditions of the section are well looked after, and there are various organizations that are creditably employed in caring for the welfare of the members of the colony, all of whom, of course, have not been as prosperous as Madam Walker. But the spirit of the settlement is one of industry and sobriety, which is well attested by the following interesting statistics that have been gathered by the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which finds that there are

Three hundred girls of the race in Harlem earning $35 a month as domestics, and others working as stenographers, bookkeepers, and clerks. Many negroes are employed by the subway and the railroads. Hall boys and elevator-runners are earning from $27 to $40 a month. The League reports that at present there is a strong demand for negro labor.

Social life in the colony finds its expression in church festivals and clubs. Among the principal clubs are the New York Colored Men's Business Association, United Civic League, and Pullman Porters' Club. During the summer months, on Sundays and holidays, Lenox and Seventh Avenues are crowded with the men, women, and children of the colony. The visitor may see there all manner of style and dress just as he does down-town among New-Yorkers of lighter hues. Negroes in loud-checked suits and flaming ties rub elbows with negroes of the most somber dress and mien. Much-beribboned women in cool, white dresses and carrying gay parasols make the avenues ring with their laughter and chatter, furnishing a contrast to almost as many who are soberly garbed. The principal war-topic, it may be remarked, is the Fifteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., of which the colony is tremendously proud. It will tell you that the regiment was the first in the State to receive its full military quota, and that when it gets to the front and into the fighting it will do the same valiant deeds as a certain other negro regiment did at San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, back in 1898.



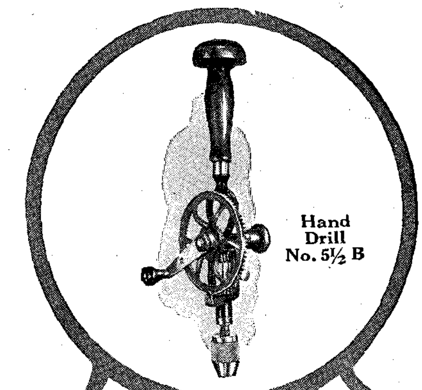
THE Automatic Drill

Whenever you want a hole for a screw or a nail, this is the tool to use. Mr. Punch is a tool for everybody—mechanic, tool fan, and man-of-the-house. Eight drill points in the handle, seen through holes the size of the drills, make it easy to select the right one. As the handle is pushed, a spiral twists the drill point swiftly. It bites through an inch of solid oak in less than 10 seconds. This is a wonderful tool, well worth the $1.80 it costs.

The hand drill is a bigger, heavier tool, especially adapted for drilling metal. The one shown has two speeds, double gears, with ball-bearing spindle. The chuck is three-jawed, taking round shank drill points up to 3/8 inch. An important feature is the shape of the handle; this makes it at once a hand and a breast drill. It costs $3.20.

Write for the story, "The House That Jack Fixed." It tells in an entertaining way how tools are useful around the house.

Goodell-Pratt Company Toolsmiths
Greenfield, Mass.



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1500 GOOD TOOLS

Save Laundry Bills
VENONA

CHALLENGE
CLEANABLE COLLARS

Insurance against soot, crocking, and rain or perspiration wilting. The appearance, fit and flexibility of your "linen" collar—with not starch but waterproof stiffening. Ever white. Dull linen finish.

30c each. Order a half dozen from your dealer or send direct. State your style and (half) size. Booklet on request.

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How To Make Show Cards, Signs, Tickets, Posters

A new book giving reliable and easily followed guidance by an expert. Shows how to make many styles of lettering, borders, scrolls, backgrounds, decorations, etc. Cloth. 156 pages; 154 illustrations.
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by Louis Fischer, M.D., an authoritative book on all that pertains to the care and well-being of the little ones. It advises and informs you concerning ventilation, bathing, clothing, feeding, the treatment of childish ailments, etc., and will be an invaluable aid in every home where there are growing youngsters. A book that will prove its worth over and over again.

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"Will be a boon to many a puzzled parent and may assist in saving the lives of thousands of little ones."—*Brooklyn Citizen.* 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. $1.25; by mail, $1.37.

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It's purity, delicious flavor, wholesomeness and food value combine to make it a perfect food drink.

Booklet of Choice Recipes Sent Free.

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THE Immigration Problem

(Third Revised Edition)

By JEREMIAH W. JENKS, Ph.D., LL.D.
New York University, and
W. JETT LAUCK, A. B., *formerly Asst. Prof. of Economics in Washington and Lee University.*
Both were members of U. S. Immigration Commission.

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WASHINGTON'S WOMAN SLEUTH

THE most valued detective on the Washington force is a woman. She is enveloped in something of an atmosphere of mystery, for neither President Wilson, Bruce Bielaski, of the Secret Service, nor Chief of Police Pullman will allow her to be photographed without a mask! Her work is proving so necessary in dealing with suspected German spies, suffragists, or the ordinary disorderly element of the Capital that the Government considers it essential that she remain unknown. She is stronger and more agile than the ordinary man and in her innocent-looking reticule she carries a revolver—and she is a dead shot! Albert Whiting Fox, writing in the New York *Sun*, says of her:

> Officially she is known as Sarah V. Farling, active member of Major Pullman's police force. She impresses one as an attractive woman in the full bloom of robust health. There is a note of seriousness and sympathy about her countenance which invites confidence, but one can readily see how she might be a success in a dance-hall, for you would take her to be whatever she says she is.
>
> She might say she is a mother—which she is, altho making her way in the world in this unusual manner—and no one would doubt. Or she might say that she lived in anticipation of night-life excitement, or was seeking employment as a typist, and she would still seem to fit the part. No one, however, would guess that she could drag two men at once off a crowded street-car by pure physical strength, or that she carried a revolver concealed in her little black satchel with which she had made a record as a dead shot.
>
> Secret-service men at the White House who regard even the most remarkable investigation work as mere routine believe that Mrs. Farling's physical qualifications are more remarkable than those of any other woman in the country. She can knock a man down as easily with her right arm as a policeman can with his night-stick, and therefore she carries no stick. She was assigned to duty at the White House because it took two or three policemen to handle excited suffragettes with banners, while Mrs. Farling simply takes a kindly grip on any one of the disturbers and the banners fall.
>
> In explaining her unusual physical strength Mrs. Farling says she believes it resulted from methodical exercises she took when a very young woman, together with the fact that she has always been devoted to outdoor life.
>
> "My husband used to exercise for chest and arm development every morning," she said, "and I began taking an interest in this gymnastic work myself. As a young girl I had always liked outdoor sports, particularly rowing. No matter how strenuous my husband's exercises became, I followed him; and soon found that I was getting great benefit. I have continued them since and have always been particular about keeping in good physical trim besides."
>
> Mrs. Farling prides herself on the fact that she very seldom has to make use of her physical powers. No one is more adverse to a row or a fight than she is. She believes that 99 per cent. of her work can be done without using force, but she realizes that she must always have it for emergency to fall back on.

This interesting Government sleuth was recently called upon by the Department of Justice to investigate what looked like a delicate piece of spy work. Its *dénouement*, which the *Sun* writer describes, was both unusual and amusing:

> The secret Government agents had reported that a woman had come to Washington after a series of visits to places where military posts were located. She had been seen taking notes and had been overheard making statements about secret information she had gathered. Bielaski's men believed she was a man disguised as a woman and possibly in the pay of Germany. They had been around the hotel, but were unable to make headway. Incidentally the suspect kept most of the time in her room, where she had her meals sent. The hotel people thought her eccentric, but suspected nothing wrong.
>
> About this time a woman with conspicuous baggage alighted from a taxi and took a room on the same floor. An hour later there was a knock on the door of the suspect. Outside stood a woman taken suddenly ill.
>
> "Have you anything in the way of a bromid or a little morphin?" she pleaded. "My supply has run out, and they say you can't get it here, and I'm nearly crazy."
>
> "Come in," said the other woman, with that knowing look which one addicted to drugs gives a fellow victim. Soon a very confidential relationship had been established, after Mrs. Farling—for it was she—had carefully taken her drug supply for future use. She had the whole case cleared up that afternoon. It was not a man disguised as a woman, or a German-paid spy, but simply a woman who, through her drug excesses and distorted mind, had constituted herself a "secret agent" and was "gathering information about military secrets for the use of the United States Government."
>
> Strangely enough Mrs. Farling, who is the President's mainstay in protecting the White House against the militant suffragettes, is herself an ardent suffragette. She believes that the vote for woman is certain to come and should be sanctioned now. But she does not believe in the insulting banners or in the methods of Cameron House. As she put it, her votes-for-women banner is written in her heart and not displayed outside for advertising purposes. She has nipt many of the plots of the militants in their inception, but despite this they all like her, and in some cases have taken her advice to be more sensible.
>
> At one of the recent cases where the President appeared for a public address two of the militants had banners rolled up in newspapers and were going to flaunt them at the selected moment. The woman seated beside them started conversation along suffragette lines and explained how she was a great believer in the cause. Finally one of the girls whispered to her:
>
> "In a minute or two you're going to see something interesting."
>
> "No, I'm not," Mrs. Farling replied. "I'll take those banners, if you please. That's what I'm here for."
>
> "Well, I guess it's just as well," the girl answered. "Somehow we don't feel

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   (*Michelin invented the pneumatic automobile tire*)
5. Does the inner tube fit naturally?
   (*Michelin Tubes do, though other tubes are stretched to fit*)
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   (*Michelin Tires, though the best you can buy at any figure, are moderate in price*)
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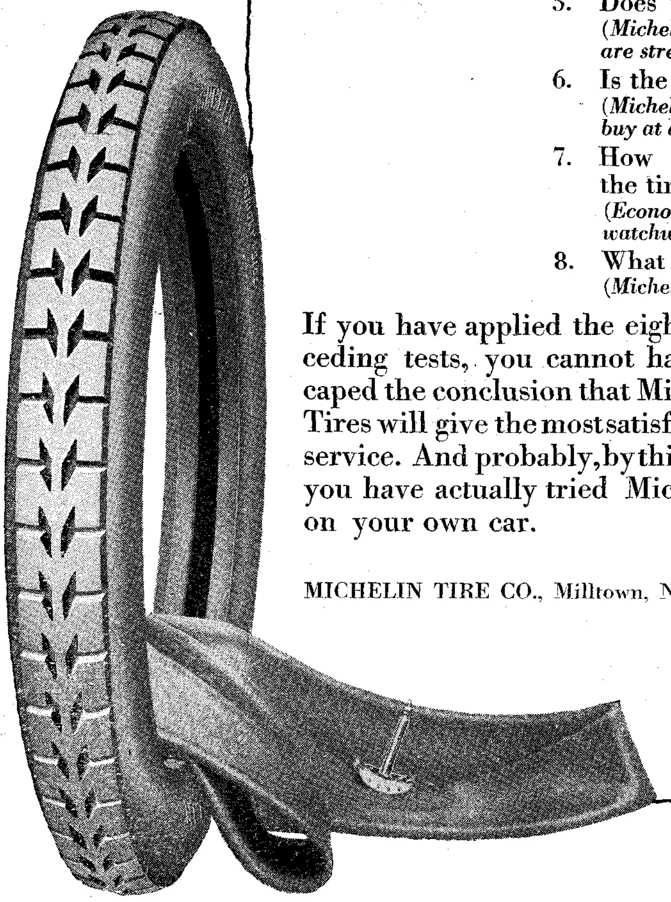

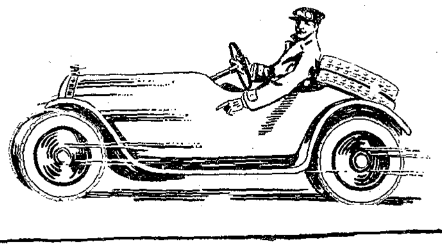

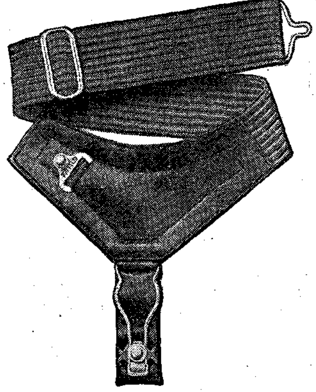

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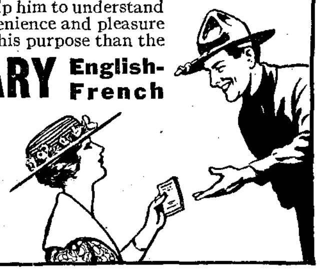

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enthusiastic about it after talking with you, anyway."

Mrs. Farling's energies are not directed solely to the undoing of suffragists and German spies. Frequently she works entirely on her own initiative, when she is actuated by a womanly desire to protect the weak of her own sex who have fallen into unscrupulous hands, for, says Mr. Fox:

> Helping young girls under age who leave their homes in the evening to seek excitement in the gaieties of bright lights or automobile rides is one of the incidental phases of her work.
>
> One Saturday night she started in the evening and worked until eight o'clock Sunday morning. She mingled with the revelers in dance-halls and Chinese restaurants, and scoured bright-lighted sections or secluded automobile routes in a machine of her own. She took twelve young girls from their escorts and escorted them to their homes. In no single case had the girls' parents any idea where their daughters were.
>
> A typical case involved a very attractive young girl, daughter of a well-known business man, who was joy-riding on the Speedway with two young men. Mrs. Farling's machine broke the speed-limit following the automobile around until it finally came to a stop before one of the fashionable cafés.
>
> "Just a moment, my dear!" Mrs. Farling said to the girl, asking her escorts to excuse her for a minute. There followed a conversation, after which the girl called her escorts over and said:
>
> "This is Miss Brooks, an awfully good friend of mine. I'll have to call it off for to-night."
>
> After admitting later that she had never seen either of the young men before, the girl was escorted by Mrs. Farling to her home, where she thanked her, and bade her good-night. But Mrs. Farling said she first wanted to have a talk with the girl's mother.
>
> "Oh, mother will be furious if you wake her up at this time of night," she girl said, and her prediction was verified, for the woman came down in her dressing-gown, very indignant at having her rest interrupted.
>
> "If you can sleep soundly at this time of night without knowing where your daughter is you had better cultivate insomnia," Mrs. Farling said.
>
> It turned out that the mother thought her daughter had gone to visit a friend, but didn't particularly care where she had gone, as she believed her well able to judge as to her own conduct. But after she had talked with Mrs. Farling a little while her ideas changed. It was a penitent and thankful mother who bade Mrs. Farling good-by in the early hours of Sunday morning.

One of the most serious of Mrs. Farling's physical encounters was with three negroes whom she caught shoplifting, altho she says quite modestly: "I had to knock out two of them completely before I could handle the third."

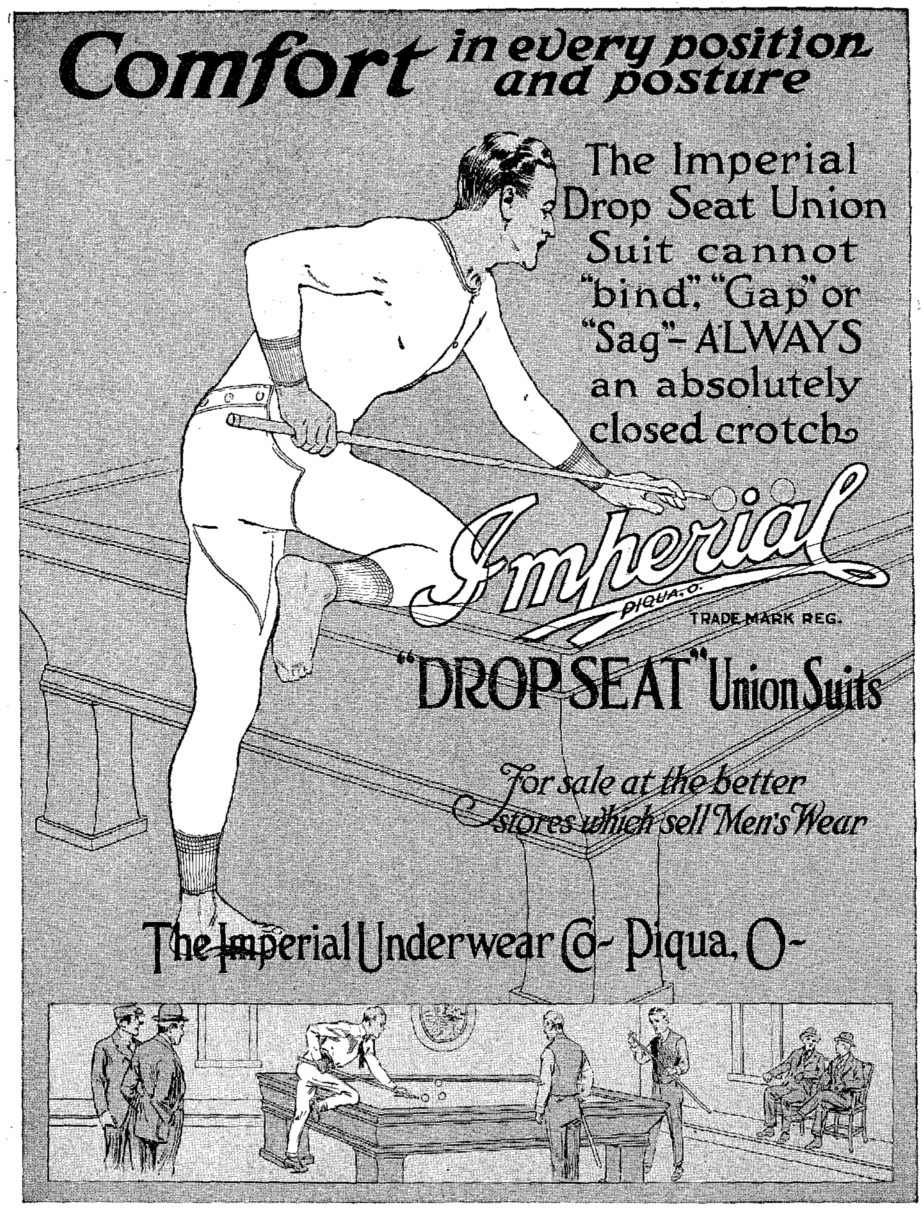
Answering advertisements of a questionable character is a feature of Mrs. Farling's work, and is one of the principal reasons why such care is taken not to have her photographed in her own character. Her ability to gain the confidence of other women plays an important part in this work. For while she uses strenuous methods in handling men, and always goes armed, Mrs. Farling believes in kindness and tolerance in dealing with her erring sisters. She says:

> "This is my great weakness, and I know I'm going to get in trouble over it sooner or later. I now have eight girls under probation who people all say should be given over for offenses they have committed, but I'm holding out even against my orders in the hope of giving them a fresh start. No one knows where they can be found except myself, and I refuse to tell. I am keeping track of them and feel sure I'm going to get results."
>
> "Have you got your revolver now?" I asked.
>
> "Yes, I always carry that. It's a .32. They all make fun of this little black bag. I can also handle a rifle, and made ninety-two out of a possible 100 the last time we tried the rifles out. The men seem to think that was a fine score. I'm not enthusiastic about firearms, but of course it's a satisfaction to know that you can make a bull's-eye if you have to."
>
> "Do you ever have any trouble handling mere men?"
>
> "Not the slightest. I've never had to think of using my gun. I can handle them without it just as well."

HOW MARY ANDERSON KEEPS YOUNG

ONE of the few pleasures that have accompanied the horrors of the war was the opportunity offered to British theatergoers in the spring of witnessing the return to the stage of Mary Anderson after thirty years of domestic life. For three weeks she appeared in "Pygmalion and Galatea," at the Coliseum, London, and the $5,000 per week which she is said to have been paid have gone to help found and equip an officers' hospital. A writer in the London *Dispatch*, who was received by Miss Anderson in her dressing-room during the performance, declares that Mrs. de Navarro looked "as happy as a young girl who had just made her début." In an interview the former popular actress tells charmingly of her sensations upon her return to the professional stage:

> "I am so glad we are doing well," she said. "The audiences love the old play, and it doesn't seem out of date. Mr. Bourchier said the other night it was a 'hardy perennial,' and he is right.
>
> "The curious thing is that I feel just the same as when I played *Galatea* over thirty years ago, and the audiences of to-day seem just the same as they did then. The same parts of the play amuse them or stir them.
>
> "People tell me I am just the same *Galatea* in appearance, and that my voice is just as it was. Ah, that can not be altogether true, but it is pleasant to hear."
>
> "I am sure it's true," I said firmly. "I believe when you came to life as *Galatea* the first time the gods were so delighted with you they gave you the gift of eternal youth."
>
> "Do you know what really gives that?"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C. A. ROGERS, Auditor of the Federal Motor Truck Co., Detroit

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As I saw it, the whole problem resolved itself into two parts:

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asked Miss Anderson with a joyous little smile. "Happiness. It is worry and discontent which bring the gray hairs and hard lines. It is all very well to talk about beauty treatments and recipes for youth, but the remedy against old age is a happy disposition.

"For the rest, I suppose, I am well and active because I keep very busy. I take plenty of exercise, eat moderately, and sleep out of doors as much as I can. Last year I slept out of doors till November. Now, when I go back to Broadway (her English country home), I shall begin it again."

"Has the lure of the stage made you feel you want to take up your career again?" I queried.

Miss Anderson laughed merrily.

"Oh, dear me, no," she said. "But I love playing here at the Coliseum because every one is so delightful. We are just like a happy little family. And then it is splendid to feel that my work is going to help build a hospital for brave men who are suffering. We want that hospital so much, and my husband and I could not establish it out of our income because—well, you know what taxes and other demands are now, so this was my chance to work for what we shall give.

"Studying *Galatea* over again was as interesting as repeating an experience you have loved; lines, situations, intonations, all came back as clearly as if I had played it a few months before.

"No, I wasn't nervous the first night. I felt at home the moment I went on the stage. I tell you, tho, I am sometimes a little nervous a few days before I appear; don't you think so, Mrs. Richerson?"

Mrs. Richerson, who, one can see, doesn't "altogether hold with theaters," has come from Broadway to act as dresser to her beautiful mistress, and she shook her head loyally. "I wouldn't call you exactly nervous," she said.

"It is interesting to get back into the excitement and whirl of town life after years in the country," said Miss Anderson. "I do not have time to go about much with two performances a day, but one can feel London throbbing and pulsing. As a matter of fact, I not only don't have time to go about, but I've been wretchedly ill since I came up to town. A late spring and light Grecian robes, I think. Anyhow, I have had cold after cold, and I have given them to every one in the company, I am sorry to say."

That the stage has really lost its lure could not have been better emphasized than by her disappointment at missing the opening of the spring flowers down at her home, which she wistfully exprest:

"Do you know my only regret while I'm playing here at the Coliseum? I am missing all the daffodils at Broadway. We have great yellow banks of them, and by the time I return they will have disappeared. I've never missed them before. Now there is some idea of my having another season in June, which means I will miss the roses. That would be almost a tragedy. If you knew how I've worked over that garden of mine you would appreciate what I feel. I assure you I have a motherly love for every bud and blossom, and a motherly anxiety when they are growing up without my personal care and attention."

Then there was a charming little interlude. Mr. de Navarro came into the dressing-room, and as his wife looked up at him inquiringly he took her hand and kissed it in Old-World fashion, saying:

"It went splendidly to-night, my dear; splendidly."

Miss Anderson gave another of her happy little laughs as she turned to me and explained, half-shyly:

"He always came round after the curtain fell to tell me that when I was a girl, and now after all these years he is doing it again, you see."

DODGING SUBMARINES WITH A SMILE

MANY hair-raising stories are told by passengers whose ships avoid the German submarines successfully, but now we learn how the danger-zone can be sailed through with a smile, even tho the captain ordered as "an appetizer for dinner" one night that everybody remain drest and armed with a life-belt until permission was given to retire. The story is related by Ring W. Lardner for *Collier's Weekly* in his "reporter's diary." When at "a Lake Michigan port" one day, a gentleman from "Somewhere in Connecticut" asked Mr. Lardner whether he would like to go to France, he answered that he'd like it very much except that he was thirty-two years old "with a dependable wife and three unreliable children." The gentleman from "Somewhere in Connecticut" assured him that "those small details" exempted him from military duty, but that he was wanted as a war-correspondent. When Mr. Lardner avowed he knew nothing about war, rejoinder was made that "it had been frequently proved that that had nothing to do with it." Gradually Mr. Lardner's conscientious objections were all overruled, and we find him inquiring of an agent of the steamship line whether the boat will be convoyed through the danger-zone.

"We don't guarantee it," was the reply; and then—"There has never been an accident on this line."

"What I was thinking about," said Mr. Lardner, "wouldn't be classed as an accident." And we are informed that further questioning developed the comforting fact that the ship he was taking "had never been sunk."

Three and one-half days behind schedule he sailed at ten at night from an Atlantic port with the reflection that the ship and he should be very congenial "as we are both about the same age." We read then:

My roommates are a young man from Harvard and a young man from Yale, but so far I have managed to keep the conversation neutral. We suspect that they made ours a first-class cabin by substituting the word *1ère* for *2ème* on the sign, and I am very certain that my berth was designed for Rabbit Maranville.

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> artist husband, French; a song-bird, also French; two or three majors, a Thaw, and numerous gentlemen of the consular service. The large majority on board are young men going into American Ambulance and Y. M. C. A. work.
>
> After breakfast this morning there was life-boat drill, directed by our purser, who is permanently made up as *Svengali*. He sent us down to our cabins to get our life-belts and then assigned us to our boats. Mine, No. 12, is as far from my cabin as they could put it without cutting it loose from the ship, and if I happen to be on deck when that old torpedo strikes, believe me I'm not going to do a Marathon for a life-belt. Shoes off, and a running hop, step, and jump look like the best system. Moreover, I'm going to disobey another of the rules, which is that each passenger must remain calm.
>
> Next we had to fill out a form for the enlightenment of *Svengali* as to our destination, business, home address, foreign address, literary tastes, etc. One item was "the names of relatives or friends you loth." This was unanswered, as nobody aboard seemed to know the meaning of the verb.

Two days "completely at sea" Mr. Lardner notes that every morning one sees on deck people one never saw before, and, "as we have not stopt at any stations since we started, the inference is that certain parties have not found the trip a continuous joy ride." One new acquaintance is described as the "Gentleman from Louisiana," who—

> introduced himself to scold me and another guy for not taking sufficient exercise. We told him we found little pleasure in promenading the deck.
>
> "That's unnecessary," he said. "Get yourselves a pair of three-pound dumb-bells and use them a certain length of time every day."
>
> So we are constantly on the lookout for a dumb-bell shop, but there seems to be a regrettable lack of such establishments in mid-ocean.
>
> The Gentleman from Louisiana says he is going to join the Foreign Legion if they'll take him. He is only seventy years old.
>
> "But age makes no difference to a man like I," says he. "I exercise and keep hard. All my friends are hard and tough. Why, one of my friends is an undertaker who always carries a razor in his boot."
>
> Presumably this bird never allows psychological depression in his business.
>
> The Gentleman from Louisiana continues:
>
> "I've got a reputation for hardness, but I'm only hard when I know I'm right. I used such hard language once that they injected me from a committee. I was State senator then. But in all the time I held office I never talked more than two minutes."
>
> We express polite regret that he was not a State senator still.

The ship's concert, Mr. Lardner tells us, was held in the *Salon de Conversation*, which he thinks should be reserved for the Gentleman from Louisiana, who "has now told me two hundred times that he won his election to the State Senate by giving one dollar and a half to a 'nigger.'" Among other piquant sketches of acquaintances on the boat is the ship's barber, who—

> understands not a syllable of English, which fact has added much to young America's enjoyment. The boys, in the midst of a hair cut, say to him politely: "You realize that you're a damn' rotten barber?" And he answers smilingly: "*Oui, oui, monsieur.*" Yesterday, I am told, a young shavee remarked: "You make me sick." The barber replied as usual, and the customer was sick all last night.

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN SONG-WRITERS

IN song-writing, as in every other branch of business or profession, women are now pushing mere man very hard. They are said to be "putting over" the greater number of the popular hits, many of them producing the words, music, and orchestration. Take, for instance, Clare Kummer, who the New York *Sun* says has graduated from songster into playwright, but is still dreaming of the ultimate adventure of writing a musical comedy. Then,

> There's Mana Zucca, who has composed for every instrument of the orchestra, if you please! There is Blanche Merrill, who has contributed to the folly of this year's "Follies," and there is Anne Caldwell, who Chin-Chined and Pom-Pomed her way into fame. There is Elsa Maxwell, who squabbles melodiously for women's rights, and there are Cara Roma, and Carrie Jacobs Bond, and ever so many others.
>
> It is women who are composing the songs that the concert singers adorn with diamonds and trains and those that the blind organ-grinder doles out on his corner in pennies' worth of quavery rhythm. Women are doing the music that the orchestra plays at the dances and that the porter whistles under his breath with relentless expectancy while he flicks off the imaginary cinders and lets the real dust remain. They are writing the popular hits that you keep behind the sheets of classical music on your piano, and the classical music as well. There is often a little music in musical comedies too, and the women are writing that.
>
> The newspaper woman was told to find out how they did it. You can't ask a woman why she sings; you might be misunderstood. But it is quite all right to ask her why and how she writes a song, and why the manager lets her do it, and why the public likes the thing. Dame Grundy has her little whims about hair-splitting.
>
> Personally the newspaper woman had always supposed that it must be almost painfully easy to write a popular song. Why, just listen to the way they go—tum, tum, tum, ti, tum, ti, tum! And yet they say there's money in the things! Perhaps she would write a song hit herself if she had a few minutes left after finishing her story, the reporter reflected.
>
> It isn't so easy as you might suppose to interview composers. First of all you must be familiar with the music of each, so that you can be humming a bit of it under your breath when the song-writer comes into the room. You have to perfect the musical education you have acquired from living in a room which opens on a court—which is rather like having a box at an opera gone mad—by asking the

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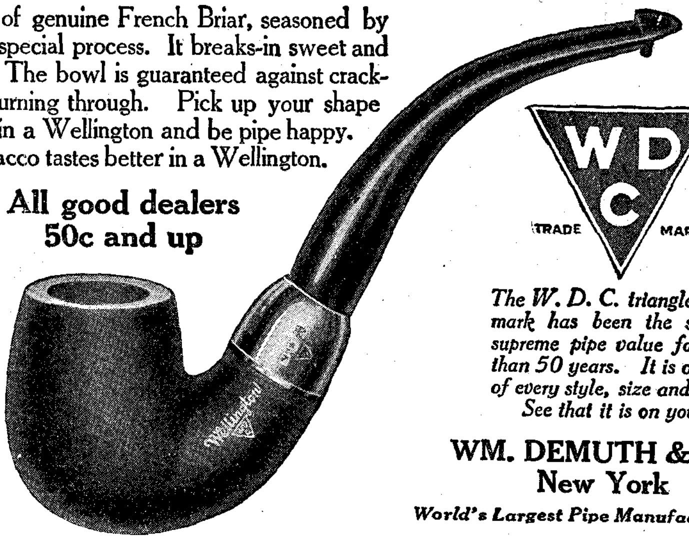

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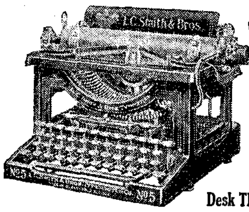

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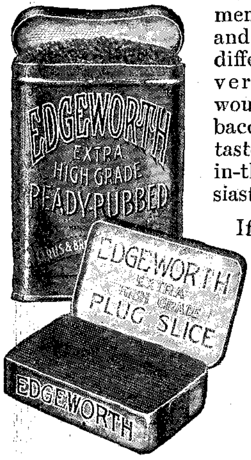

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> clerks in music-stores to please play something that goes like this. In the end you say that you are very sorry, but that wasn't what you meant. The only difficulty with this system is that music-stores are so far apart.
>
> And after you have familiarized yourself with all the songs of each of the writers you find that Carrie Jacobs Bond and Cara Roma live far beyond the reach of reporters, and that all the others are spending their summers at the seashore. So you have to wait for fall to bring them home again. Meanwhile you forget the music.

The *Sun* writer found Mana Zucca at home in a house in Harlem on "a quiet old street where there are trees and front porches":

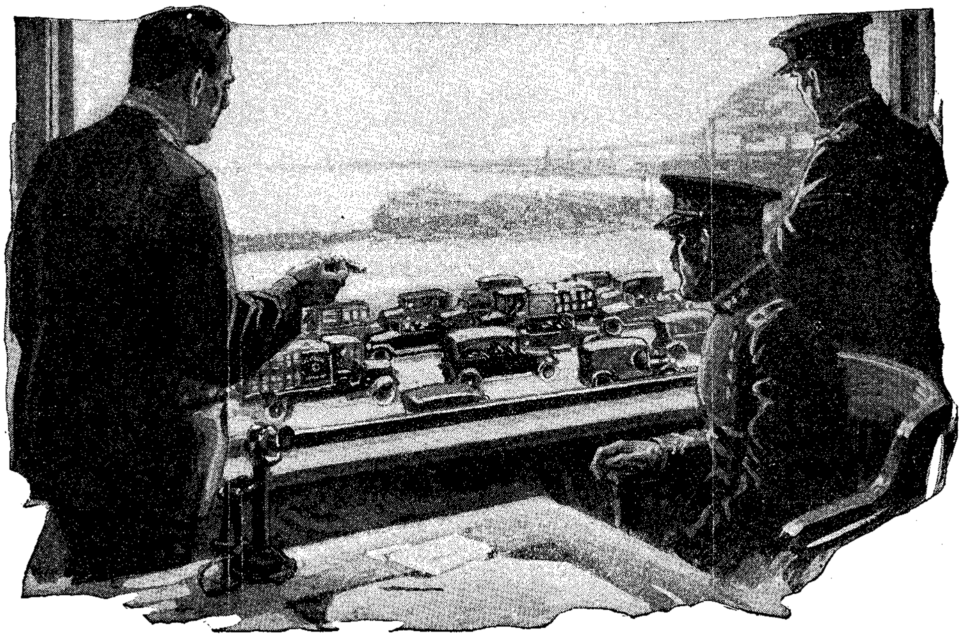
> She was sitting by a very big piano, a very little girl, with round cheeks and the demurely mischievous eyes of the youngster who doesn't want you to notice her jammy fingers. Mana Zucca looks very much like the little girl who used to speak that old favorite entitled, "Entertaining Her Big Sister's Beau." It was hard to believe that here was the musician who writes everything from easy exercises for small beginners to symphonies for orchestras; who even in childhood did songs sung by Gadski and Alma Gluck, and who has hobnobbed with the great composers abroad and been accepted as one of them.
>
> "How do you do it?" demanded the reporter. "Please give me careful directions how to go about composing something like 'Love's Adoration,' or the 'Fugue Humoresque,' or your classic 'Dixie.' I want to know exactly how to make up a selection like your Russian symphony, for instance."
>
> And Mana Zucca told her. But it is to be feared that to a person who has only a little time to give to becoming famous Mana Zucca's methods will prove discouraging.
>
> Her training began in babyhood, and she studied for many years in France and Germany and Italy. Lots of folks think that song-writers and such like geniuses have a soft thing of it, but Mana Zucca told of all-night vigils with the baby notes and working-days that were fourteen hours long. Here are a few of her suggestions to prospective song sisters:
>
> "Compose one selection every day of your life."
>
> "Write for the trash-basket for years before you try to write for the public."
>
> "Try things out on the maid. Don't ask how she likes them, because you pay her wages and she might be afraid to say. Just watch her face."
>
> "Use new thought. Whatever one wants hard enough she's going to get, and this applies to music as well as to anything else."
>
> The reporter inquired eagerly whether it applied to other folks' music or only your own, and whether it could be made a prohibitive thought. She had in mind the court musicians. But Mana Zucca explained that right thoughts were the only ones that counted and that even these must be backed up by work.

Miss Zucca is a little paradoxical, for she declares that "it's work that does it," and then announces that it is "all such fun." The reporter conscientiously making her rounds next called upon Blanche Merrill to find out what she might care to add to the ingredients for making successful songs. She writes:

> Five years ago Blanche Merrill was a demure undergraduate at Barnard College. She was so young that she even got a regular matinée-girl crush on Eva Tanguay and wrote "Give an Imitation of Me" for her, quite as a sentimental girl might write a love-letter she had no intention of sending, and slipt it away in the leaves of her Vergil.
>
> Later a friend persuaded her to send it, and she was so unfledged a song-writer that when she was asked how much she would take for it she replied that she would be sufficiently rewarded just by the pleasure of hearing Eva Tanguay sing it. It was the last time she made that answer. Now she is making more than $20,000 a year writing popular hits.
>
> There she sat in her businesslike little office on Broadway, looking like a débutante, in a white organdy of extreme smartness and sophistication. She looked up from the song she was writing on a rather crumpled yellow pad with a chewed pencil and answered the reporter's question.
>
> "Give them Broadway in their songs," said Blanche Merrill.
>
> Broadway, she meant, at the hour when that Cinderella street runs away from its cinders and its cobblestones and frolics at the ball. Her "Becky and the Ballet" has that delightfully frivolous frolicking quality; her other songs have it, and she seems to have it herself.
>
> She is a sort of efficiency expert in song-writing. When a vaudeville songster first comes to her for aid Blanche Merrill keeps her there a long while, studying her personality. Then she goes to hear her on the stage and studies her range. Then she comes back and writes the song. Then she tries it out on the songster, and if she doesn't like the way the latter does it she changes the lines.
>
> Her great sorrow is that she is so happy. She feels that before she writes really great songs she must have a few troubles, and she hasn't, alas, one to boast of. Success came to her before she had time to think about it. In the banquet of life one is really supposed to eat one or two of the dead-sea apples and to quaff a little of the experience bitters before one achieves fame or fortune, but Blanche Merrill started right in with dessert.

And then there is Elsa Maxwell, whom the reporter found to be the busiest and most businesslike of all the writers. She says:

> You may interview Hoover about the food situation, but you must not interrupt a song sister midway in her melody. You remember the virtuous one in "Melinda and Her Sisters" who would
>
> Never dally with a Russian leather ballet.
> And the ballet shall not dally with me.
>
> "Melinda's" creator, Elsa Maxwell, follows the same plan, turning her back upon frivolity and making music the vehicle of her beliefs.
>
> "Harmonize your convictions; set your theories to music," would perhaps be her advice to prospective song-writers if she had time to give any. She is the songster of feminism and of the suffrage. She has



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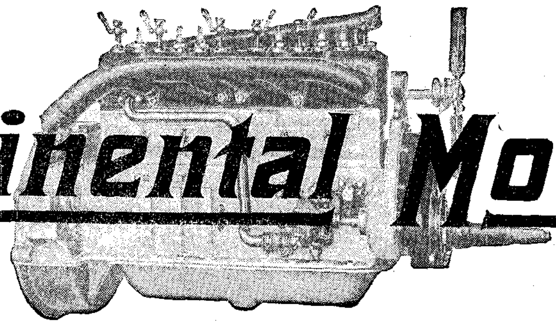

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got away with ideas in her songs, which is a rare achievement. With her it's

Girls, girls, girls,
Put away your curls—
Come, put away your petticoats and frills.
Step right into line,
Cease now to repine,
Show them that we, too, can learn to drill.
Left! Right! We can stand the pace.
Attention! Right-about face!

Every one but Anne Caldwell knows why her songs are such a hit. Anne Caldwell herself, like *Rosalind*, hasn't a word to throw at a dog on the subject. She doesn't like talking about herself, she never had her picture taken, she looks rather as if she had never seen a musical comedy in her life, and might be a little shocked if she did drop in on one by accident. Yet Anne Caldwell has probably more musical comedy song-hits to her credit than any other woman song-writer.

"Evelyn," from "Pom Pom," is a good example:

Oh, Evelyn, oh, Evelyn!
You'll have to quit your devilin'!
You tease and tantalize me so,
You've surely got me on the go!
Oh, Evelyn, oh, Evelyn,
Just mind what you're about,
If you are on the level in
The game you seem to revel in,
Oh, Evelyn, quit your devilin',
Just cut it out!

Clare Kummer, the reporter decided, was probably the most discouraging of them all to the prospective song-writer who expects to become famous overnight. For Clare Kummer is a demonstration of the fact that a successful song-writer's career must begin with her grandparents. She herself would probably never have become the author of two of last season's most successful plays, another that is to be put on by the Arthur Hopkins Company this year, and a score or more of songs whose names are household words if she hadn't slid off haircloth sofas in her early youth.

Any one who is brought up with a haircloth sofa must inevitably turn to melody as an escape.

Some folks may not like to admit that they remember when they used to sing "Daisies Won't Tell," but the reporter distinctly recalled the days when it was so popular that sofa-cushions were embroidered with this song-hit—white daisies, yellow centers, paris-green leaves, red letters, girl and man kissing each other in the background outlined with black silk. Clare Kummer wrote this, as well as the dearest of the "Dearie" songs, and the reporter went all the way to Narragansett Pier to find out how she did it.

The room was like some lyrical bit of music, all greeny-blues and soft grays, and the sparkle of sunshine reflected from the sea. Clare Kummer, with her thin black draperies, her brown eyes and hair, and her rather whimsical smile, continued the melody. She gave all the credit for what she had done to her mother, who loved plays; to her father, who improvised music, and to the haircloth sofa.

She does most of her writing in bed, the only place where a famous songster and playwright is really safe from interruption. She doesn't use a special make of fountain pen and she never outlines her work ahead of time—she lets her pencil take her along with it. And she had far rather talk about her admiration for Mark Twain than about her own work.

"Of course women can write songs and plays as well as men can!" she declared. "If they haven't done it so much until lately it was only because they hadn't the chance. Women have always had ability. All they lacked was opportunity."

GERMAN SPY'S METEORIC CAREER

GUSTAV CONSTANTIN ALVO VON ALVENSLEBEN, now arrested and interned as a suspected German spy, has had one of the most remarkable careers in high finance yet recorded. He is the son of Count Werner Alvo von Alvensleben, former German Ambassador to the court of the Czar, and after dissipating his allowance in a wild life at college his father turned him loose and told him to shift for himself. Following a fit of remorse, Gustav set out for America determined to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of his father, and of the Kaiser, who was an intimate friend of the family. He was leading the life of a hobo when he drifted into British Columbia in 1904. But, says *The Canadian Courier:*

> Within seven years he was reputed to be a millionaire, having financed a dozen large companies with upward of $10,000,000, supplied by wealthy friends of his family and the Kaiser. Before the war broke out he became bankrupt, his visit to Germany, made just previous to the European outburst, having failed to stave off the climax of his business career, owing to all his investments being made in enemy countries, or countries with which Germany was soon to be at war.
>
> Nearly all of his companies collapsed. These included the Alvensleben Canadian Finance and General Investment Company, Standard Fish and Fertilizer Co., Vancouver Timber and Trading Co., Piercite Powder Co., Indian River Park Company, German-Canadian Trust Company. Also with these went several other of the Pacific coast's largest financial and industrial concerns, which he had involved, including the Bank of Vancouver, the Issaquah and Superior Coal Mining Company of Seattle, and the Dominion Trust Company, whose failure, following the alleged suicide of its managing director, W. R. Arnold, was one of the greatest scandals in the history of the Dominion of Canada.
>
> Only a few months ago two private banks of Seattle closed their doors as a result of their connection with the Issaquah and Superior Coal Company, another of the projects of the gambler-financier. The final liquidation of his original real-estate and financial company in Vancouver disclosed liabilities of over one and a half millions, with assets of about $3,000, insufficient to satisfy even salary claims or liquidator's fees.
>
> At the height of his career, 1912-13, his clients included such well-known Germans as the ex-Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who at one time owned the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Bayswater Street, in Vancouver; von Mackensen, conqueror of Roumania; von Roon, descendant of the famous Prussian statesman who helped to wrest Alsace-Lorraine from France; Emma von Mumm,

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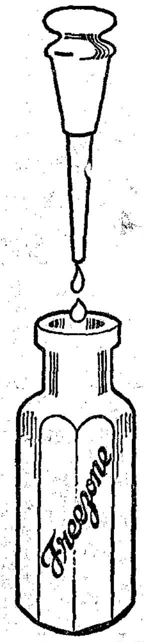

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> the champagne queen; Ledebur; von Brockhausen-Mittelfelde; Bertha Krupp, and many others of equal prominence in Germany.
>
> His greatest client of all, however, was Kaiser Wilhelm, for whom he made investments in British Columbia timber totaling two and a half million dollars.

Alvensleben is described as six feet two in height, thirty-eight years old, and a typical fire-eating Prussian. He was ambitious, a fluent talker with a strong imagination, but stubborn, unreasonable, and with a violent temper. *The Courier* tells of his landing in Seattle:

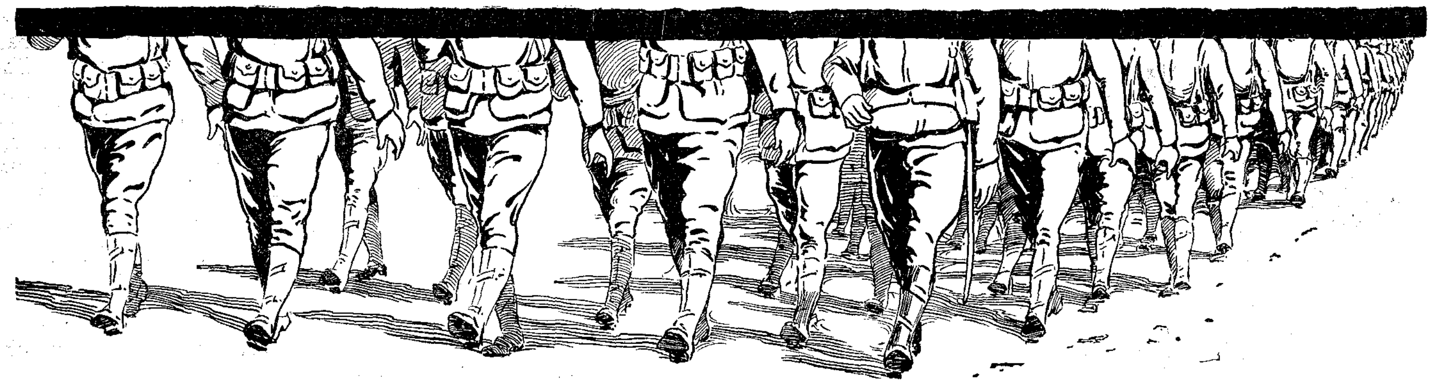
> He was practically dead broke. An employment office extracted from him the usual $2 fee—all he had—and sent him to a job in a lumber-mill some distance from the city. Alvo tramped many miles to the mill only to be refused employment upon his ticket. He could scarcely speak any English, but he knew how to use his fists. Walking all the way back to Seattle he proceeded to beat up the employment agent in thorough and picturesque fashion. Afterward he secured temporary rough work at various mills along Puget Sound.
>
> His first job in British Columbia was the whitewashing of a salmon-cannery at the little village of Ladner, near the mouth of the Fraser River. His wardrobe included overalls and a dozen dress-shirts—the latter relics of his grander days—but he had no socks. From wielding the whitewash-brush to hauling the nets was the next step, and it was not long before the Prussian Junker's son was engaged in partnership with a rough-neck fisherman making nightly trips out into the Gulf of Georgia, and doing his share in one of the hardest and most dangerous callings in the world, that of a deep-sea salmon-fisher.
>
> In two months, with the money obtained from his salmon fishing, he was enabled to purchase an ancient mare and a light wagon. Over night he blossomed out as a produce-dealer, buying poultry and dairy products from the farmers in the vicinity of Ladner. These he brought to the city of Vancouver and sold them from house to house in opposition to the Chinamen. Business increased, and the staid old Vancouver Club, a hoary and most exclusive institution, to which only the most elect held membership, became his best customer.
>
> But Alvo did not stay long in the business; but went up by leaps and bounds. Real-estate clerk, then curb-broker, then large independent dealer were some of his upward steps, until two years after he had sold his last load of produce to the Vancouver Club he was himself a member.

One of his first acts after joining the club was to entertain a visiting German baron at dinner there. *The Courier* says:

> Noticing the waiter eyeing him in an unusual manner, Alvensleben, with a wink at his guest, suddenly said: "Yes, by jingo, I'm the man who used to deliver chickens at the back door. Now go on serving dinner, and stop staring." The baron was dumfounded, but laughed heartily upon Alvensleben's giving the story of his early struggles.
>
> When the real-estate boom struck Vancouver in 1905, Alvensleben was quick to see the opportunities in land. The old wild gambling spirit of his youthful days was still strong upon him. He was the man for the moment, reckless, willing to take chances, and a born mixer. He cabled relatives in Berlin, who had heard of his early successes, and induced them to invest large sums of money. His first investment yielded enormous and quick profit, and thus established his prestige in Germany, for he promptly repaid the investors with a 1,000 per cent. on their money. In the next three years he made several visits to Germany, brought men of royal blood to the Pacific coast, and was given several audiences with the Kaiser, whose accredited representative he became. In all probability, at a very conservative estimate, Alvensleben caused $20,000,000 of German capital to be invested in British Columbia and Washington State.
>
> In 1908, after a very romantic courtship, he married Edith Mary Westcott, a popular Vancouver girl, daughter of one of the leading society matrons. Following the marriage the financier purchased the largest private estate in Vancouver's most select residential district, Point Grey, where he erected a magnificent home. His name, high foreign connections, and expenditure on entertainment that set a hitherto unknown high mark in the very British city of Vancouver, quickly brought him valuable social connections.
>
> His business ventures broadened with astounding rapidity, but most of his purchases for himself and clients were made on "agreements," with the expectations of making big margins in the prevalent boom. A good salesman himself, he was also the easiest mark for wildcat schemes who ever came out of Europe, owing to his gambling mania. Soon his companies became loaded up with timber-lands, bought at inflated prices, wild lands, doubtful mining leases, Alberta oil shares, and other unproductive assets. Some of his wealthy clients wished their useless sons upon him, whom he was forced to maintain in his office at high salaries.
>
> In 1912 the first trouble arose over dividends not being forthcoming from his investments. He was still strong in Berlin and went there and raised fresh capital with which he succeeded in placating some of his investors. Then he was attacked in a Vancouver German paper which charged him with unscrupulous methods in handling foreign capital. Copies of this were mailed to Berlin to members of the Reichstag by the Vancouver editors, and the matter was brought up for discussion by that body. Alvo was game. He sued the local paper and secured judgment in a criminal action against the editors. But the fat was in the fire as far as his German clients were concerned.

This was the beginning of his downward career. He managed to keep his affairs afloat until, as we read:

> In the early part of 1914 the financier's creditors, both in Europe and Canada, were pressing him. He was tied up in such a mass of deals, counter-deals, and trades of property with Arnold and the Dominion Trust Company that an army of auditors has never as yet succeeded in untangling them. He owed over $10,000 to one of Vancouver's chartered banks on some Victoria Island timber deals, which he had anticipated selling to the British Columbia Government for a park reserve. The Vancouver manager and a dozen of the staff were dismissed through their con-



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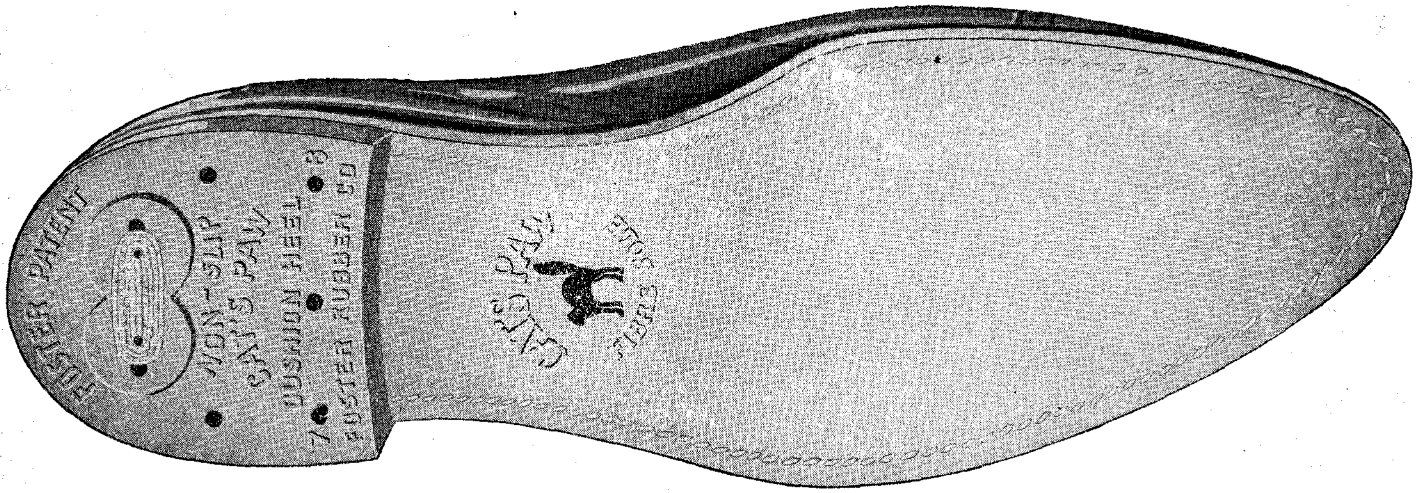
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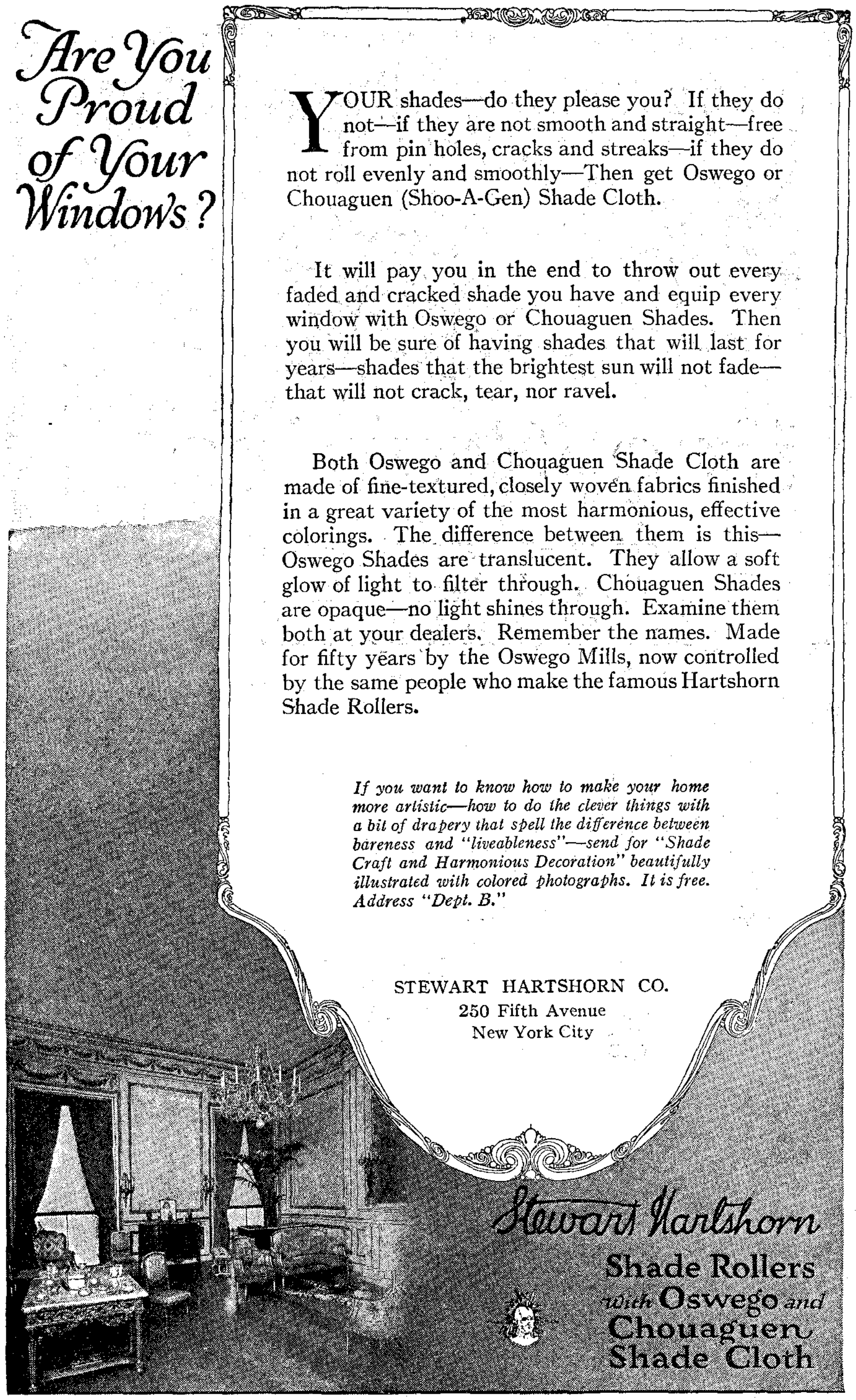

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nection with this loan. The breaking out of war was the final straw, tho doubtless Alvensleben was notified in advance, as he was out of Canada on August 4, 1914. Leaving Berlin two days before war broke out, he went to New York. In an interview then given to a New York paper he stated he could best serve his country and his clients by returning to the Pacific coast. Perhaps the words were humorous irony on his part, as his arrest on August 9, suspected of being implicated in a plot to steal the plans of the Puget Sound Navy-Yard, of Bremerton, would lead one to suspect.

Since the outbreak of the war and until his arrest, Alvensleben remained in Seattle and other American Pacific coast cities, tho wild rumors were afloat several times that he had visited Vancouver in disguise. After one of these reports appearing in the local papers, Alvensleben wrote a friend in Vancouver, saying: "You can tell the good people of Vancouver I have something better to do than visit their city in the disguise of a Hindu or any other of their numerous allies."

Alvensleben's brother, Bodo, who was in charge of the Victoria branch of the Alvensleben Canadian Finance and General Investment Company, left hurriedly a few days before the outbreak of war to join his unit. The wildest rumors were circulated as to the spying operations of the brothers. It was said that Bodo had been taken off a ship by a British man-of-war, and when searched had in his possession the plans of the Canadian navy-yard at Esquimalt, and for this he was shot. Alvo denied the report, but whatever happened to this escaping brother, British censorship has never let out. Joachim von Alvensleben, an elder brother, well known from his various visits to Vancouver, was killed early in the war.

And now the third and most brilliant of the family has ended his most unique career by being arrested by United States Federal officers. From Portland he was taken to Seattle to be interned till the end of the war.

SKYLARKS OF A SULTAN

WHEN a lady returns from her morning bath to find amid the silken quilt and lace-fringed pillows she has left a few minutes previously a real live sultan sitting cross-legged among his slaves, what is the proper procedure? A Russian lady living in Vichy, France, decided to take it as a joke. It happened like this. After the proclamation of the French protectorate over Morocco, the abdicating Sultan was invited to remove himself from the country for a time. On his way to France he met Mr. Walter B. Harris, the well-known Morocco correspondent of the London *Times*, and summarily insisted that the latter join his suite. The ex-Sultan always traveled in semistate with a large attendance of Europeans and natives. At Vichy a villa which formed an annex to the Hôtel Majestic was placed at his Majesty's disposal. Says Mr. Harris:

The first few days of the ex-Sultan's visit were wet and cloudy, but one morning the August sun asserted itself with uncompromising efficiency. The villa reception-rooms faced southeast, and by eight o'clock in the morning were insufferably hot, for the Sultan refused to close the outside shutters, as he liked to see and to be seen. Half an hour later he decided to change his quarters. On the opposite side of the road was a charming villa, in the deepest shade, with a balcony on the first floor wreathed in flowering creepers. Ordering his slaves to follow him, the ex-Sultan strode across the road, entered the villa, and found his way to the up-stairs room with a balcony. It was gorgeous, but empty. An immense bed, which had evidently been slept in, stood with its head against the wall. A word from his Majesty, and the bed was wheeled by the slaves into the window which opened on to the balcony, and, arranging the silk quilt and lace-fringed pillows, the ex-Sultan seated himself cross-legged, gazing down into the street below.

Now the Russian lady of title, who had occupied the bed, had retired a few moments previously into her adjacent *cabinet de toilette* to take her morning bath. Her ablutions completed, but not clad for a reception, she entered her room to find a dusky Oriental potentate, with his still more dusky slaves, in possession. The ex-Sultan's politeness was extreme. He bade her welcome, and invited her to sit down beside him.

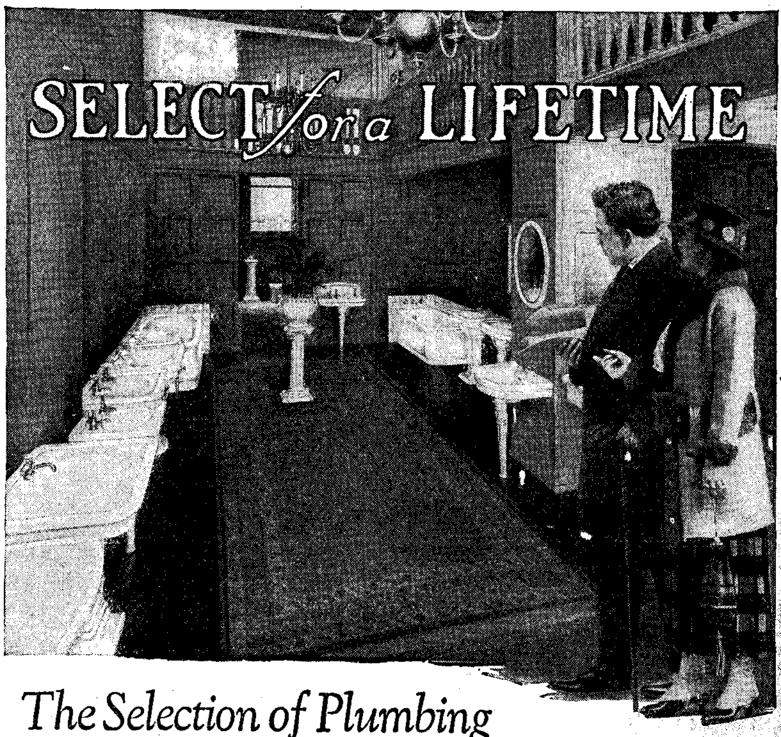
An overflowing sense of humor on the part of the lady saved a situation which might otherwise have been embarrassing, and when the writer, hastily summoned, arrived, the lady, now more suitably arrayed, and her husband were thoroughly enjoying the novelty of the situation.

His Majesty was an early riser, and would sometimes take a morning promenade in the gardens and streets of the town. One morning he met an itinerant dog-seller hawking a little mongrel puppy at the end of a string. He promptly bought the dog and returned to the villa. The antics of the little puppy so amused him that he called in his slaves and ordered them to disperse over the town and buy him dogs. But a difficulty presented itself. One of the dusky servitors ventured to ask how he was to know which dogs were for sale. The story goes:

The Sultan, fresh from his experience of purchasing the puppy, replied that every dog at the end of a string was for sale. As, of course, none of the slaves spoke anything but Arabic, they were ordered to bring dogs and sellers alike to the villa, where the bargains would be completed.

Now, the municipal authorities of Vichy had recently issued an order that all dogs were either to be led or muzzled, so when the fashionable world went out to drink its early morning waters at least half of the ladies had little dogs at the end of a string.

The writer was at breakfast when he was hurriedly summoned to the villa. At an open window on the ground floor, sitting cross-legged on an armchair, was his Majesty looking down with a puzzled expression upon the little garden, crowded with excited ladies and little dogs. Some were in tears, others wore expressions of interested curiosity, and a few were evidently trying to look their best, for no social distinctions had been recognized



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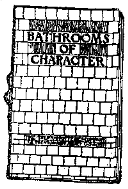

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by the slaves who had "rounded them up" in the promenades of Vichy.

"I want to buy," said the ex-Sultan from his window, "all these little dogs, but the sellers do not seem to understand the first principles of trade, and seem to be making a terrible fuss."

The situation was evident—and acute. I explained it to the ex-Sultan, who politely apologized for having disturbed the ladies' early walks, but still insisted, without success, in trying to buy the dogs. It required all the writer's tact and diplomacy to put an end to a difficult situation and to restore equanimity to the indignant ladies.

Nor was this the only time the ex-Sultan's purchases proved embarrassing. Says the *Times* correspondent:

One evening at sunset he visited a farm a few miles from the town and insisted upon going all over it. In an enclosure were collected from twenty to thirty fine specimens of the beautiful white cattle for which this part of France is so justly famous. The ex-Sultan decided to buy the lot, and gave the farmer his card, saying, "Send them to-night to this address."

Now, the address he gave was the Hôtel Majestic, the most fashionable and magnificent of Vichy's palaces. About eleven o'clock that night, when life at the hotel was at its height, the manager sought the writer and announced the unexpected arrival of twenty-seven enormous cows in the courtyard of the hotel. And there, sure enough, meandering in and out among smart motor-cars, lowing gently into the ground-floor windows, were the ex-Sultan's latest purchases. Where they passed the night the writer never knew, but the next day more suitable quarters were found for them.

To be sure he had not had much experience with operas, but he knew what he thought about a good story. A gala performance of Meyerbeer's "Roma" was given in his honor at the Opéra. Now singing in Morocco, the narrator explains, is a nasal monotonous repetition of words, with little expression and no gesture, so his Majesty was not quite prepared for the sort of singing he was to hear. Says Mr. Harris:

The *basso* in the opera was an extremely corpulent gentleman with a voice like thunder, accompanied by wild gesticulations. A few bars of recitative by the orchestra and his great voice burst out and filled the theater. To the Sultan the effect had nothing in common with music, and all he could imagine was that the performer was suffering intense, unbearable pain, more especially as the louder he sang the more he waved his arms about and beat his capacious stomach.

Springing to his feet, his Majesty cried, "Where is Dr. V—?" (Dr. V— was his English doctor who had accompanied him on his visit to France.) "Where is Dr. V—? Find him quickly, some one. He may yet be able to save his life," and with an expression of terrible anxiety the ex-Sultan's eyes alternately gazed fascinated at the singer or sought for the doctor in the gloomy recesses of the royal box. It was not without difficulty that his Majesty was persuaded that the singer was suffering no pain; but that he was actually supposed to be giving pleasure to the audience he entirely refused to believe.

The ex-Sultan was bored and left the theater before the end. The following morning he asked the writer what had taken place in the last act, and on being told of the terrible fate that almost all the characters in the tragedy had suffered, he replied, "I am sorry I did not stay. I should have sent for the manager and insisted that the piece should end happily. The young lady should have married the soldier with the big sword. The blind woman should have had her sight restored by an able doctor, and no one should have been stabbed or built up in a tomb."

Just Like a Publisher.—He was a typical gamin, so diminutive in stature that I had to stoop to interrogate him, which I did in this way:

"Where do you get your papers, my little man?"

"Oh, I buy 'em in the Times alley."

"What do you pay for them?"

"Fi' cents."

"What do you sell them for?"

"Fi' cents."

"You don't make anything at that?"

"Nope."

"Then what do you sell them for?"

"Oh, just to get a chance to holler."—*Denver Times.*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

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For October 1, 1917,
State of New York } ss.
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Before me, a Notary..........in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Neisel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Av., New York City.
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Neisel, William, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Scott, Lida F., 354 4th Av., New York City.

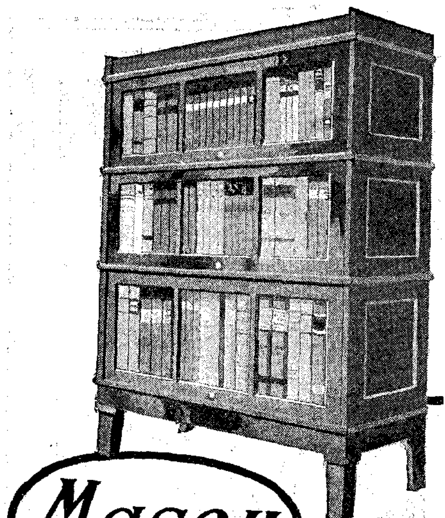
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1917.

(Seal)
P. R. Turner, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1919.)



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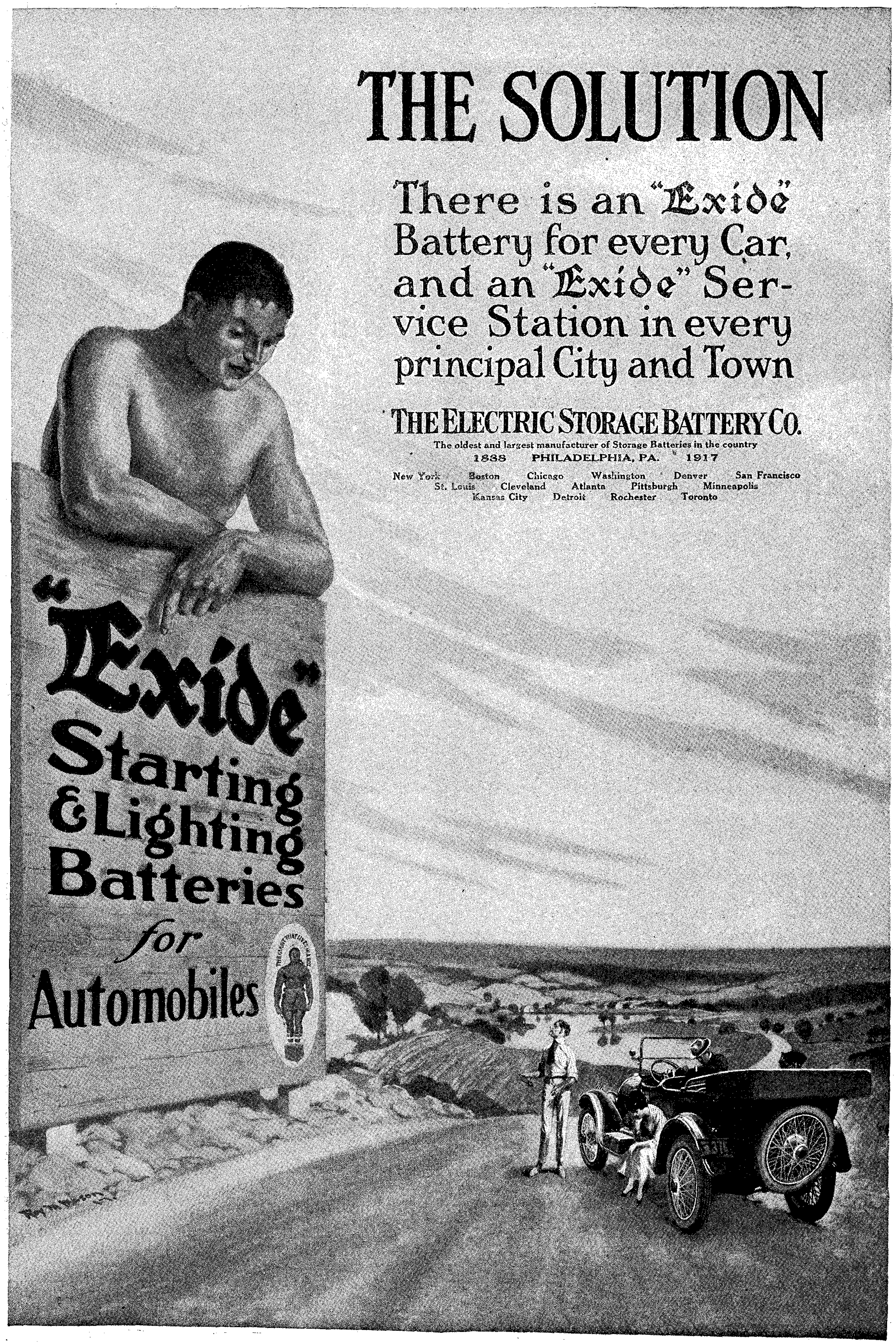

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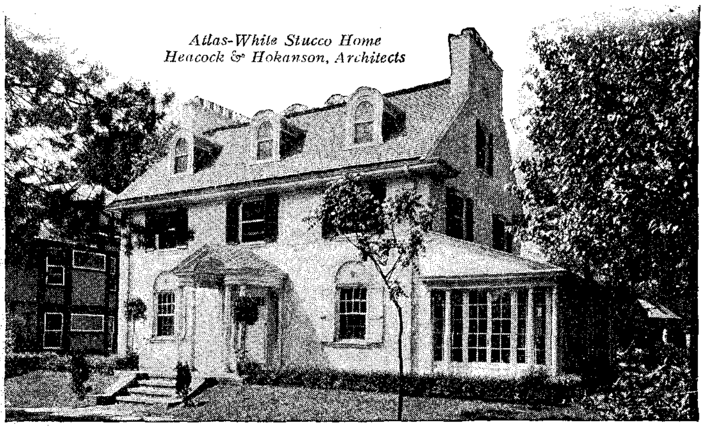

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MOTORIST—"Don't you think you'd better warn the other chap?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

California's Gibe.—From an account of an Oregon wedding: "The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, together with many other beautiful things in cut glass."—*Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.*

Banking Made Easy.—BANK CASHIER—"You will have to be identified, madam."

LADY—"My friend here will identify me."

CASHIER—"But I don't know her."

LADY—"Oh, well, I'll introduce you." —*Boston Transcript.*

See Who's Here.—SHE—"The man I marry must be bold, but not audacious; handsome as Apollo, yet industrious as Vulcan; wise as Solomon, but meek as Moses—a man all women would court, yet devoted to only the one woman."

HE—"How lucky we met!"—*Judge.*

Cheery.—BACON—"Let me shake your hand, dear boy. This is one of the happiest days of your life."

EGBERT—"You're too previous, old man. I'm not to be married until to-morrow, you know."

BACON—"That's what I say. This is one of the happiest days of your life."—*Spokane Review.*

A Little Too Great.—LANDLORD—"Yes, sir. We've a centenarian in this village. As a matter of fact, this is his grandson—or are you his great-grandson, Joe?"

JOE—"great — great — great — great —gr——"

VISITOR—"Oh, come, come! That's scarcely possible."

LANDLORD (confidently)—"He isn't telling lies. He's only stuttering!"—*Passing Show.*

When Stocks Are Dull.—The junior partner of the firm of brokers was indisposed and the senior partner was calling him up every two or three minutes.

"Why do you telephone Bob so often?" inquired a friend. "Is he seriously ill?"

"Oh, no," was the reply, "but his temperature fluctuates considerably and some of our customers are speculating on the fluctuations."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Pittsburg Jest.—It was the first week that the Jinkses, who had fallen heir to considerable property, had been in their new home. Mrs. Jinks was giving a dinner-party with the fond hope that from this occasion she would be fairly launched in society. "Lena," said Mrs. Jinks to her new cook, "be sure to mash the peas thoroughly to-night."

"What, ma'am?" exclaimed the amazed cook. "Mash the peas?"

"Yes, that is what I said, Lena, mash the peas," repeated the mistress. "It makes Mr. Jinks very nervous at dinner to have them roll off his knife."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

A Drive on the Enemy.—"I've got to practise on the piano five hours a day."

"What for?"

"Cause pa and ma don't like our new neighbors."—*Boston Transcript.*

Caught in the Act.—VISITOR—"And do you find people come in here during the week for peace and meditation?"

SEXTON—"Ay, sir, that they do; why, I caught two of 'em in 'ere only last week."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

A Military Problem

"What are you knitting, my pretty maid?"
She purled, then dropt a stitch.
"A sock or a sweater, sir," she said,
"And darned if I know which!"
—*Kansas City Star.*

Not a Good Second.—TIMID SUITOR—"I suppose when you recall what a handsome man your first husband was you wouldn't consider me for a minute?"

PRETTY WIDOW—"Oh, yes, I would—but I wouldn't consider you for a second."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Wiser Way.—"What sort of a man is Green?"

"Fine. The best ever."

"Is he trustworthy?"

"Very."

"Would you lend money to him?"

"As to that I can't say. I've never lent him any. I've only borrowed from him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Latest in Torpedoes.—A torpedo with a corkscrew course has been observed. If it misses the port side it turns and strikes the starboard; sometimes on missing there it even turns again, striking the port side. The ship's officer unaccountably omitted to add that after the explosion the fragments reunite and return to the submarine as a complete missile ready to be fired anew.—*New York Sun.*

Pa Drives a Car.—The kid was reading about recent polar exploration, and how Crocker Land, after being marked on the maps, has been proved to have been a mirage. He looked up from his magazine, and applied himself to the fountain of wisdom.

"Pa," he said, "what's a 'mirage'?"

"A what?"

"A mirage."

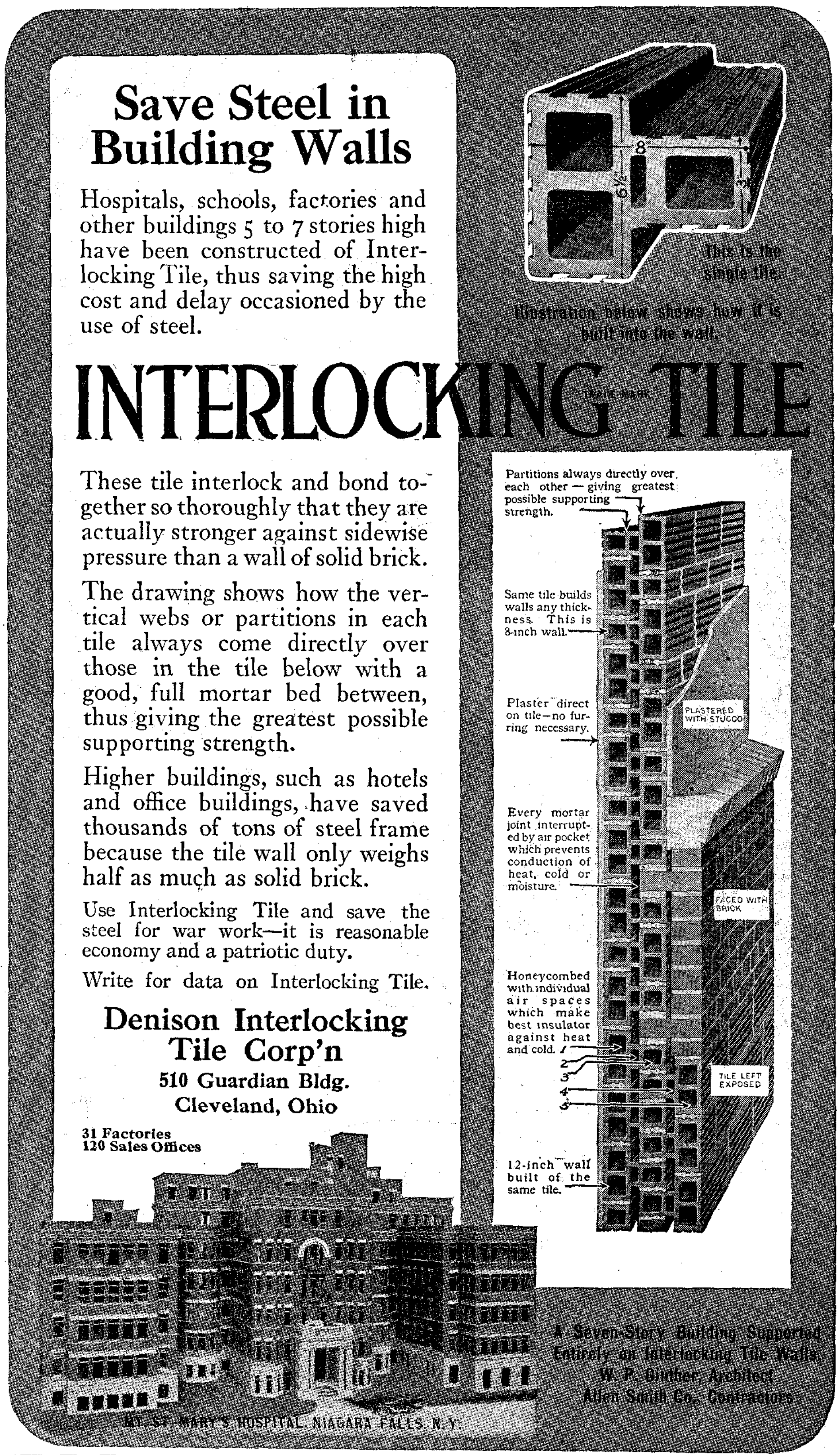
"Spell it."

"M-i-r-a-g-e."

"Why, use your brain! A mirage is the act of getting stuck in the mud."

But as pa explained afterward, the boy didn't pronounce it right.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Told in Kentucky.—The lovely and elegant home of that crown prince of hospitality, the big-hearted and noble-souled John Wheeler, was a radiant scene of enchanting loveliness, for Cupid had brought one of his finest offerings to the court of Hymen; for the lovable Miss Alice, the beautiful daughter of Mr. Wheeler and his refined and most excellent wife, who is a lady of rarest charms and sweetest graces, dedicated her life's ministry to Dr. William H. Osgood, the brilliant and gifted and talented son of that ripe scholar and renowned educator, the learned Professor Osgood, the very able and successful president of the Female College.—*Charlotte (Ky.) Chronicle.*



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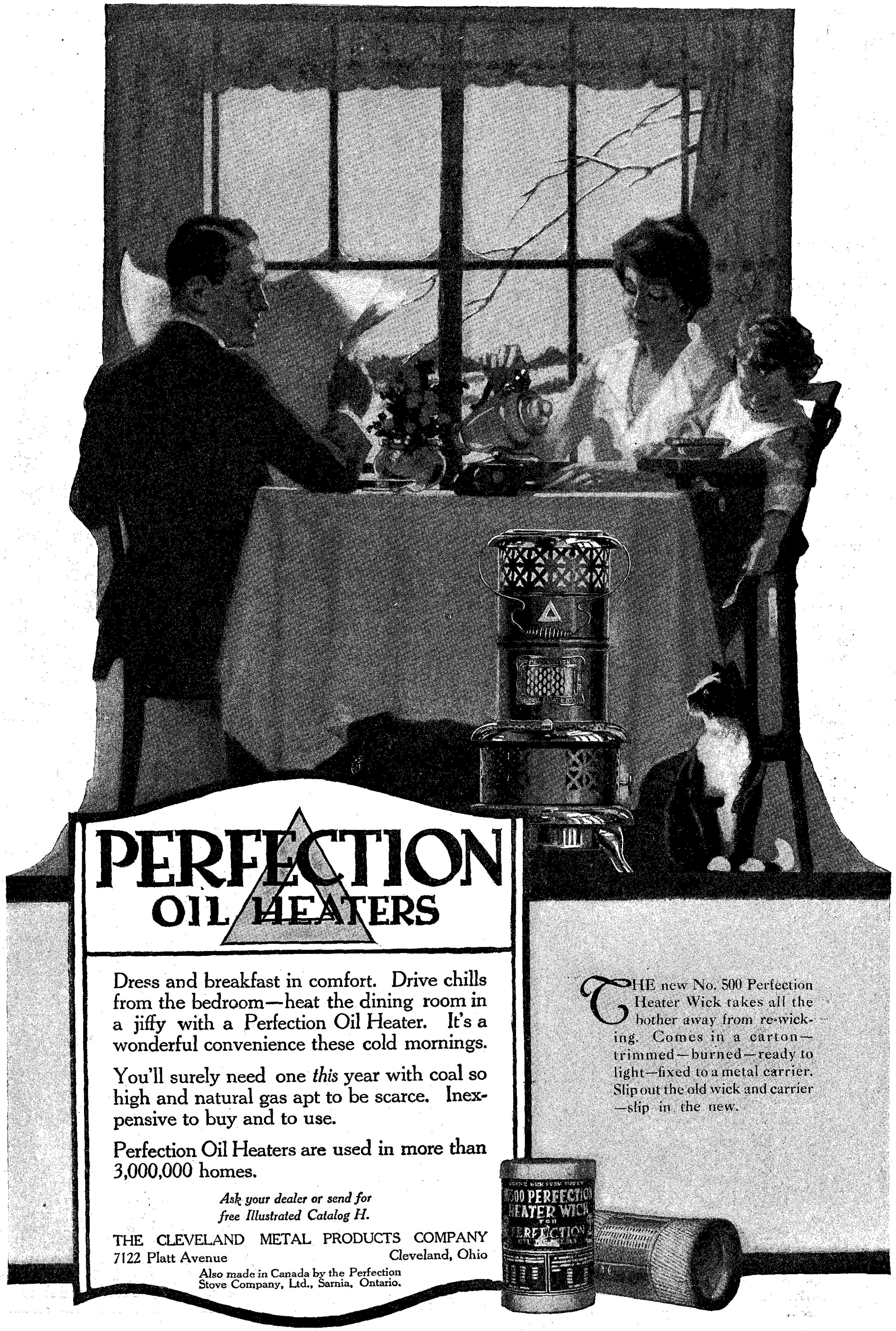

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

September 27.—The deadlock over the War-Revenue Bill between the House and Senate conferees is broken and the measure is agreed upon.

The Shipping Board announces than on October 15 every American merchant vessel of more than 2,500 tons deadweight capacity and available for ocean service will be requisitioned by the Government. The total, it is said, will reach 458 vessels, with a capacity of 2,000,000 tons.

Secretary McAdoo announces that there will be no limit placed on the new Liberty Loan. The issue will be for $3,000,000,000, or as much more as the public evinces a desire to take up.

September 28.—A blanket indictment, charging a nation-wide conspiracy to hamper the Government during the war, is returned in the United States District Court in Chicago against 166 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Viscount Ishii, in a speech before the members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, promises that Japan's participation in the war will be of a character to satisfy the United States and the other Allies completely.

September 30.—Washington obtains confirmation of the reports that Americans were concerned in the $7,000,000 fund which the German Government placed at the disposal of Bola Pasha to subsidize newspapers to advocate German peace views.

October 1.—The House passes the War-Revenue Bill.

At the close of the first day's subscription to the Liberty Loan the committee in New York announced the formation of a $200,000,000 pool to keep the market easy for the period of the loan. More than $25,000,000 was subscribed to the loan.

The Senate accepts the War-Revenue Bill by a *viva-voce* vote.

The War Department plans the revival of the title of General to provide a suitable rank for Major-General Pershing, commanding the American forces in France.

New York's subscription to the Liberty Loan makes the second day total $54,000,000, according to the official figures, altho unofficial estimates place it at nearer $75,000,000.

Paris newspapers charge that Bolo Pasha, who financed Germany's peace propaganda, received direct aid from prominent men in the United States, who it is expected will become involved by the net which is spreading over two continents.

October 3.—The Government bars the Milwaukee *Leader*, Victor Berger's newspaper, from the mails because of alleged treasonable utterances.

Bolo Pasha made J. P. Morgan & Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York his agents in transferring $1,683,500 to France to influence the French press to publish German propaganda, according to the statement of Attorney-General Lewis, who is said to have collected evidence to show that Bolo Pasha was a visitor at the home of William Randolph Hearst, and a few days before sailing for Europe was the guest at a dinner at Sherry's at which Mr. Hearst was also a guest.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

September 27.—Altho bitterly opposed by the Germans, the British troops still occupy the heights overlooking the plains of Flanders, and are holding all their gains, London dispatches announce.

September 28.—The British Controller of Shipping, urging upon the United States the need for building ships, announces that "it is of the utmost importance that the United States should realize that the shortage of shipping is the most vital fact in the present situation."

In a speech at the opening of the Democratic Congress in Petrograd, Kerensky reviews his administration in reply to the criticisms of his opponents, whom he challenges to prove his rule unfit.

September 29.—Bolo Pasha, associate of the former Khedive of Egypt, is seized in Paris as an enemy alien. He is said to have administered a large German fund through various United States and foreign banks for the purpose of influencing the French press.

London reports a continuation of violent artillery-battles along the entire front. Enemy surprize attacks are repulsed. The Belgians drive back the foe on the Yser, and as a result of the air-fighting eleven German airplanes are reported destroyed.

September 30.—The violent British gun-fire in Flanders indicates a big offensive by Field-Marshal Haig, London reports, while the Crown Prince's attempts to create a diversion fail.

Rome dispatches report that the Italians have captured the heights south of Podlaca in the Isonzo sector, together with 1,400 prisoners. Austrian attempts to dislodge the Italians fail, and two enemy airplanes are brought down in a combat east of Ternova.

The British forces after consolidating their positions on the Flanders ridges start another furious artillery engagement, London announces. In Argonne the German Crown Prince makes three attacks, but gains nothing.

October 1.—London reports the greatest attack by German airplanes since the war began. Bombs are dropt in the southwestern and northeastern sections of the city. The battle with the anti-aircraft guns lasts for two hours and a half before the enemy is driven off. As a result of the previous night's raid, when nine persons were killed and forty-two injured, even the conservative newspapers are clamoring for reprisals.

Preparations for the British drive in Flanders continue vigorously. Germans in anticipation of the stroke make strong counter-attacks, but are eventually repulsed. In reprisal for the Bar-le-Duc bombardment the French drop half a ton of projectiles on Stuttgart, the capital of Wurttemberg.

October 2.—Great Britain issues a proclamation prohibiting the exportation to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands of all articles excepting printed matter and personal effects in the actual possession of their owner. The embargo shuts off all supplies from these countries. This action was quickly followed by the announcement that the Swedish ministry had resigned and that the King had asked them to retain their portfolios for the time being.

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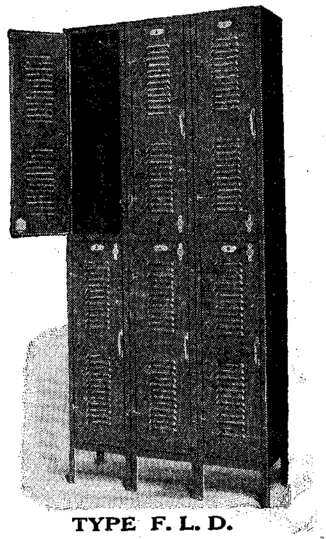

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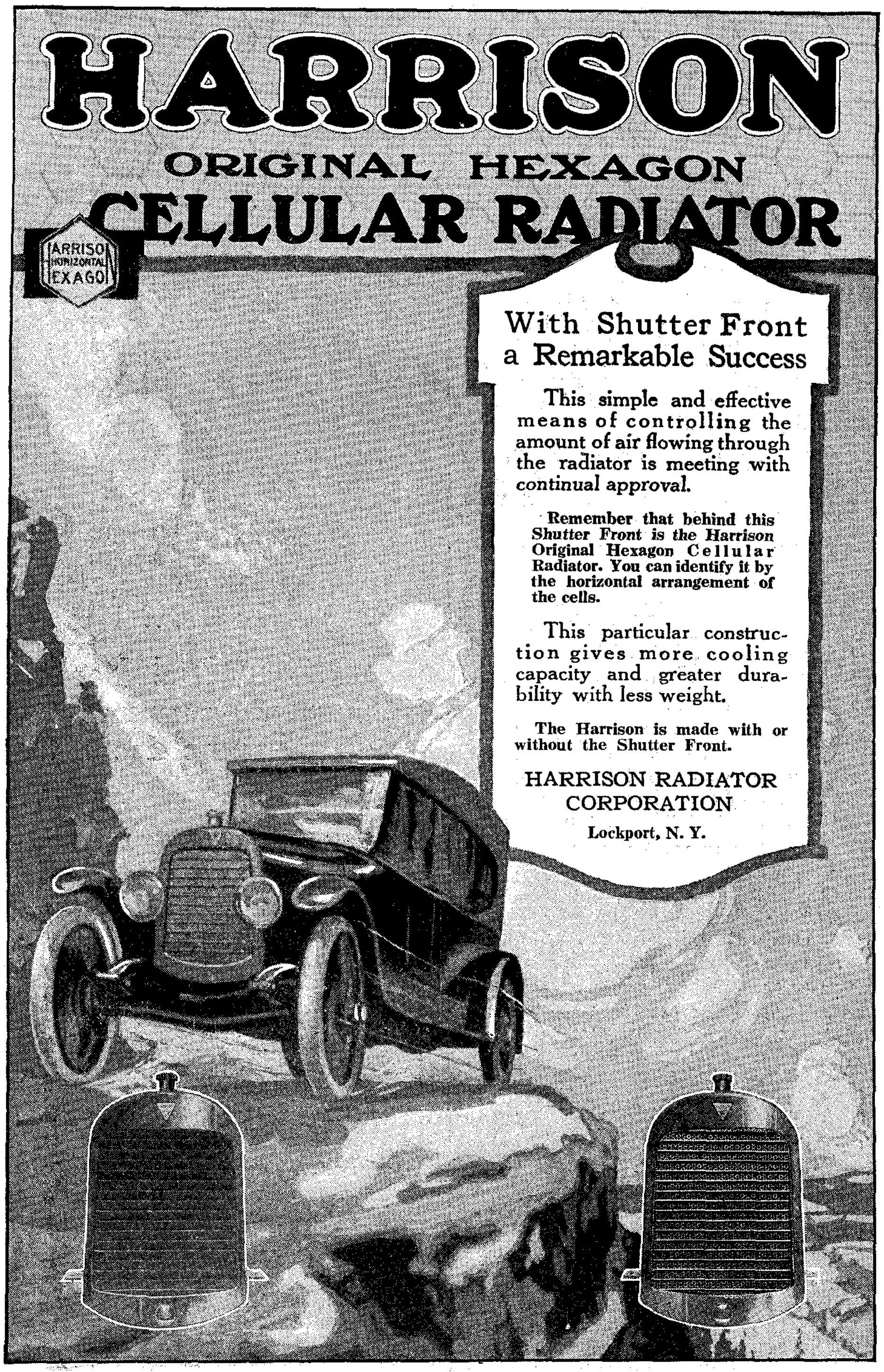

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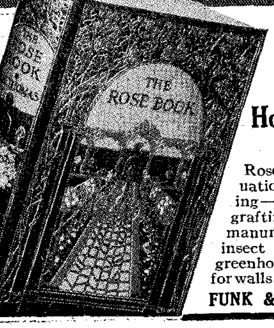

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The body of Lieutenant Vosse, a famous German airman, has been found within the British lines. He was killed in a spectacular combat with a British plane on September 23. British airmen have dropt messages behind the German front giving notification of his death.

London reports six heavy German attacks repulsed in Flanders, two unsuccessful assaults against the French in the Craonne sector of the Aisne front, and two more failures of attacks upon the French in the Beaumont sector of the Verdun front. The fighting has settled down into heavy artillery-duels.

The number of killed in Monday night's air-raid on London is placed at 10, while 38 were hurt. In anticipation of another attack residents seek the protection of tubes and hotel lobbies, taking with them wraps and food.

October 3.—The week's record of submarine sinkings is again lowered. The statement of the British Admiralty follows: Arrivals, 2,680; sailings, 2,742. British vessels over 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 11; under 1,600, 2. Unsuccessfully attacked, including 7 previously, 16.

In reply to the demand of the English people for air-raid reprisals Premier Lloyd George promises to "bomb Germany with compound interest." As a result, on Monday night British airmen attacked Zeebrugge, while the French bombarded Freiburg, Volkelgen, and Hoftenbach. Two enemy airplanes were shot down, and Germany, evidently alive to the danger she has incurred, has ordered the darkening of Düsseldorf and Westphalia.

London reports that the Germans are losing heavily in a vain attempt to check Field-Marshal Haig's drive, and England is awakening to the fact that the Allies are now forcing the war. The Crown Prince's attempts to create a diversion at Verdun are reported as amounting to little.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

September 28.—In justifying the refusal of Germany to make public her war-aims Chancellor Michaelis declares that such action would have a confusing effect, injure German interests, and prejudice "the complex questions to be discust at the time of peace negotiations."

October 3.—London announces that former Chancellor von Bülow has been summoned unexpectedly from Lucerne, Switzerland, to a conference with the Kaiser. Dispatches say that the whole affair is cloaked in secrecy, but it is expected to prove of significance in connection with peace negotiations.

DOMESTIC

September 27.—After a conference between the President and the special commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, it is announced that the scope of the labor inquiry, originally confined to the West, will be broadened to include the nation.

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities, at the close of Theodore Roosevelt's denunciation of Senator La Follette, adopt resolutions demanding that the United States Senate expel the Wisconsin Senator.

September 28.—All members of unions concerned in the strike of metal-workers in San Francisco are instructed by the Iron Trades Council to return to work.

The South is swept by a heavy storm, all the wires into Mobile being blown down, and many lives on the Isle of Pines are reported lost.

The recount of the Republican primary ballots in New York shows that Bennett wins over Mitchel by 611 votes. Mayor Mitchel announces that he will respond to "a genuinely substantial demand" and run on an independent ticket. The District Attorney begins an investigation and announces "palpable fraud" in 100 election districts. He will carry the matter to the Grand Jury.

September 29.—An order, which it is said assures a positive reduction in the price of coal at retail, is issued by Administrator Garfield with the sanction of the President and will go into effect at once.

September 30.—I. N. Seligman, of the banking firm of J. and W. Seligman & Company, is killed by a fall from a horse near his summer home in New York State.

October 1.—The Board of Trustees of Columbia University drop from the teaching-staff of the institution Professors James McKeen Cattell and W. L. Dana because of their public stand against the Government's conduct of the war.

October 2.—John Mitchell, former labor-leader and chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, is appointed president of the State Food Control Commission, the Senate having refused to confirm George W. Perkins.

The President directs the Secret Service to cooperate with Food Administrator Hoover in running down food-hoarders and food riot-inciters.

Close Quarters.—"How cold your nose is!"

These words came from the daughter of the house, who was sitting in the parlor with her beau.

"Is Towser in the parlor again?" demanded her mother from the next room.

"No, mother, Towser isn't in the parlor."

And then silence resumed its reign.—*Exchange.*

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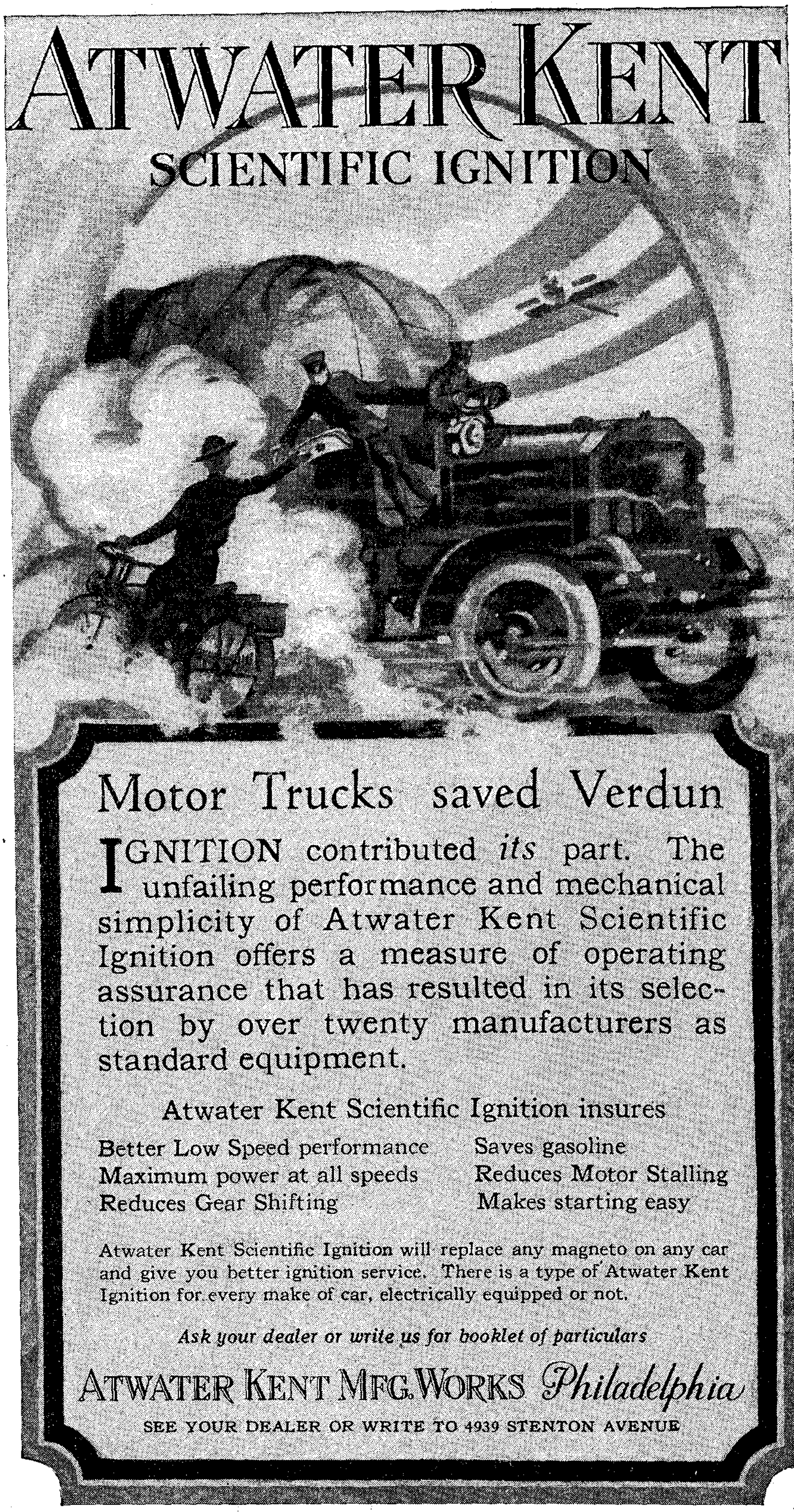
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

DEFINITIVE LIBERTY BONDS NOW READY—AS TO FOREIGN-BORN SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOAN

LATE in September it was announced in a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury that deliveries of the definitive, or engraved, bonds of the Liberty Loan 3½ per cent. issue in exchange for interim certificates, issued in July, would be made through Federal Reserve Banks, beginning on September 26. At the same time it was made known that the number of coupon bonds required to make deliveries, especially in bonds of the smaller denominations, had far exceeded all preliminary estimates. More than 8,700,000 separate pieces were required, of which no fewer than 7,000,000 were of the $50 and $100 denominations. While this announcement fully confirmed previous impressions in regard to the success of the loan as a popular operation and showed an extremely wide distribution of the bonds among the people, it resulted in considerable delay in deliveries of the definitive bonds. The Government had to wait until a sufficient stock could be printed and deliveries continued without interruption. It was late in September before these preparations had reached a stage which justified the Treasury in announcing that the temporary interim certificates could be exchanged for the actual bonds, beginning on September 26.

Bradstreet's, in making the above outline, calls particular attention to the Treasury request that so far as practicable, employers and banks which made large subscriptions on behalf of employees or patrons, who desired to purchase bonds of the smaller denominations and to pay for the same in instalments over an extended period, should "consolidate their purchases and temporarily take registered bonds of the larger denominations, or hold their interim certificates until the pending legislation for the issue of the new war-loan bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent. is completed." This, it was pointed out, "would facilitate the exchange of small-denomination bonds of the 3½ per cent. loan for those of the war-issue, should the latter, as expected, bear a 4 per cent. rate, and at the same time would relieve the pressure on the Government in connection with deliveries of the 3½ per cent. bonds." It was also stated that no charge would be imposed until June 15 next for the exchange of bonds of the 3½ per cent. issue into those of the new 4 per cent. loan.

Meanwhile the market price of the 3½ per cents has risen. On the very day when Secretary McAdoo announced the new 4 per cent. issue, it rose to 100.24. During the first few months following the closing of subscriptions for the 3½ per cents the market price notably declined. Discussing the causes of the recent rise, the Boston *News Bureau* says:

"Some members of the banking fraternity have an ingenious theory that the 3½s are headed for higher quotations. They base this expectation on the ground that the wealthy people of the country will not allow the 3½ per cent. issue to go 'dead'; in other words, they will not allow wholesale conversions into the 4s with the consequent reduction of the outstanding $2,000,000,000 issue to an issue of small proportions.

"The only way they can prevent this contingency is by bidding up the price of the 3½s and tempting holders to sell on the stock market. That will have the effect of keeping the issue alive, gives the seller a profit to the extent of the premium and enables him to subscribe to the 4 per cent. loan. If the 3½s were to sell up to 102, for example, the net effect of such a transaction would be to reduce the subscription price of the 4s to 98.

"It has already been demonstrated that persons with taxable incomes of less than $60,000 can more profitably own the 4s than the 3½s, so far as income return is concerned. By the same token the possessors of taxable incomes in excess of $60,000 would derive less than 3½ per cent. net from purchases of the 4s. The shifting of ownership, therefore, may be expected to follow the lines of persons in the $60,000 or less class selling their 3½s to those in the classes above $60,000. This is the cold arithmetic of the proposition, and of course does not allow for the possibility of wealthy individuals subscribing to the 4 per cent. loan without reference to supertax cuts into the income therefrom.

"These same influences incidentally are at work in the price of Panama 3s of 1961, which issue is also exempt from taxes. At present 84 is bid for the bonds, whereas only a few days ago the best bid was 80. The issue is only $50,000,000 in amount, however, and naturally can not challenge the position of the 3½s as the favorite tax-exempt Government issue. The special anxiety of wealthy investors to continue the 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan in existence is easily understood. In all probability the Government will not float another tax-exempt issue during the war. Taxes will not be any lower and may be higher, so that the 3½ per cent. loan is a safe haven for the possessors of big incomes."

In order to ascertain to what extent railroad employees of foreign birth had subscribed to the first Liberty Loan, a special investigation was recently undertaken on the directly operated lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg and Erie, the result of the inquiry showing that out of a total of 160,127 employees, in all departments, 25,827 were born in foreign countries, and that there were, among all the employees, both native- and foreign-born, 52,782 subscriptions, totaling more than $3,400,000. Nearly one in three of the foreign-born employees was found to have been a Liberty-Bond purchaser. The exact number of subscribers of alien birth was 8,146, or almost 32 per cent. of the total foreign-born. This was within 2 per cent. of the proportion of employees of American birth who subscribed.

The inquiry also brought out the fact that in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad there are men of forty-two different nationalities, apart from the native-born Americans. Members of thirty alien races were included among buyers of Liberty Bonds. The Italian race furnished the largest number of foreign-born employees on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the number being 8,365, or practically one-third of all the alien-born, and 32 per cent. of the Italians, or a total of 2,725 employees, bought Liberty Bonds. The employees of Irish birth were found to number

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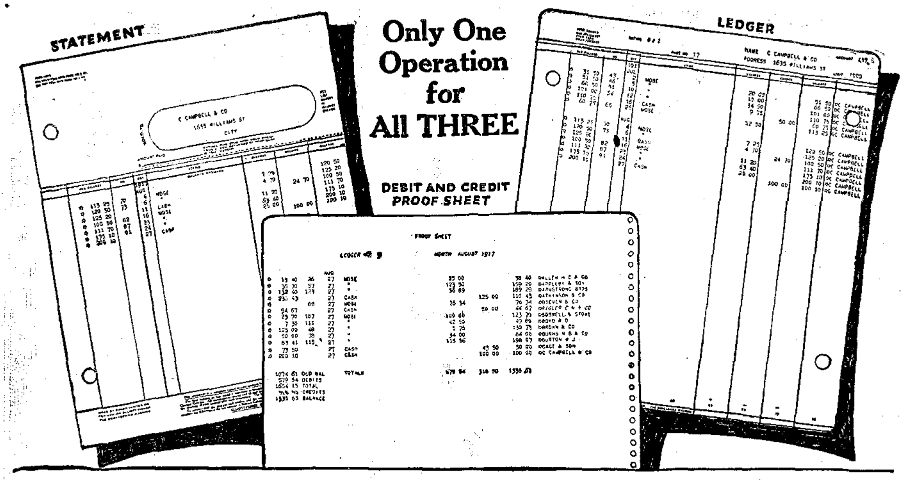
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3,139, of whom 1,299, or 43 per cent., had subscribed to the Liberty Loan. The English-born employees numbered 1,875, and 663 of them, or 36 per cent., were subscribers. Out of 2,466 men of Russian and Polish birth, 790, or 36 per cent., invested.

Of nationalities representing the Central Powers, employees of Austro-Hungarian birth were found to be the most numerous. They aggregated 3,977 men, and of these 1,097, or 27 per cent., subscribed to the bonds. The Austro-Hungarians ranked next to Italians in respect to the total number employed. Of men of German birth, the pay-rolls carried the names of 2,060, and of these 680, or 33 per cent., were subscribers to the Loan. In this road's service were 97 men of Turkish nativity, 43 of whom, or 44 per cent. of the total, bought bonds. The smaller countries allied with the Central Powers were not very well represented among employees. On all divisions put together, the Bulgarians numbered only 37, and no record could be found that any of these purchased bonds.

Interesting facts were disclosed in regard to other nationalities. Out of 247 Scotchmen, 155, or 65 per cent., invested in the bonds. Canadians followed closely on the Scotch. Out of 83 men of Canadian birth 49, or 59 per cent. of the total, bought bonds. Only 49 Frenchmen are in the road's service, but of these 24, or very nearly one-half, became subscribers. Of Belgians, 12 were found, five of whom, or 41 per cent., subscribed. Other buyers of the bonds included such diverse nationalities as Swedes, Slavs, Spaniards, Bohemians, Swiss, Roumanians, Norwegians, Hollanders, Danes, Cubans, Finns, Greeks, Australians, Portuguese, Servians, Syrians, South-Americans, West-Indians, Arabs, Armenians, Persians, Africans, Ukranians, Costa-Ricans, and Croats. Two Japanese and two Chinamen were in the service, but none was a bond-buyer. Another fact that the inquiry brought out was that since the fall of 1914, the lines east of Pittsburg had a net loss of 7,977 employees of foreign birth, as a result of returning to native countries for military service, or obtaining employment elsewhere in America because of higher wages offered by industries able to take advantage of economic conditions.

COMMODITY PRICES AT ANOTHER RECORD INDEX-NUMBER

On September 15, when the subject of price-fixing engaged considerable attention, it was thought by *Bradstreet's* to be noteworthy that "the swing of commodity prices, considered in a collective sense, is still upward." In some few directions the hand of the Government had, however, at that time reached out and created a degree of ease, "particularly in respect to wheat, some of the metals, and bituminous coal." Moreover, seasonal changes due to favorable crop news had superinduced lower tendencies, but the changes brought about could be likened justly to the proverbial drop in the bucket. The net results of a month's changes clearly disclosed that the flow "has been considerably stronger than the ebb." This manifestation was evidenced in live stock, beef, pork, dairy products, mackerel, and sugar, "all of which closely touch the ultimate consumer," while wool also continued to rise, as did hard coal, oils, and tobacco. "Heavy buying by the Government had influenced some of the upward changes, this factor probably being most visible in the matter of pork products." While people in general might have economized in respect to wearing-apparel as well as certain articles of luxury, the fact was that purchasing of food for the table had not abated much. Obviously the people were well employed at high wages, and in consequence they seemed to "accept high prices as a concomitant of the strenuous times which the world is viewing."

Bradstreet's index-number for September 1 marked a new high record in $16.6441. This represented an advance of 1.4 per cent. over August 1. It also showed an increase of 41 per cent. over September 1, 1916, and of 70 per cent. over the like date in 1914, "when prices reflected some retrogression from the sharp upward ascent that took place directly after the outbreak of the European War." A comparison of the present index-number with that of July 1, 1914, the last prewar period, revealed the extraordinary rise of 92 per cent. Each of the groups comprising live stock, provisions, fruits, oils, and building materials reached new high levels on September 1. Lemons, glass, coke, lumber, caustic soda, alcohol, and hops showed remarkable strength. The index-numbers for the respective groups that went to make up the total number were as follows:

	Sept. 1, 1916	*July 1, 1917*	*Aug. 1, 1917*	*Sept. 1, 1917*
Breadstuffs	$0.1410	$0.2283	$0.2370	$0.2146
Live stock	.4975	.6000	.6125	.6725
Provisions	2.7416	3.5711	3.6136	3.8684
Fruits	.3300	.3889	.3889	.4285
Hides and leather	1.8650	2.5550	2.5550	2.4200
Textiles	3.1387	4.7225	4.9022	4.8377
Metals	.8779	1.3508	1.3354	1.2448
Coal and coke	.0081	.0196	.0169	.0177
Oils	.4793	.8892	.7949	.8419
Naval stores	.0819	.0773	.0769	.0786
Building materials	.1043	.1362	.1359	.1392
Chem. and drugs	1.2183	1.2765	1.3375	1.3916
Miscellaneous	.2967	.3526	.3918	.4886
Total	$11.7803	$16.0680	$16.3985	$16.6441

Thus only four out of thirteen groups declined during a month's time, these being breadstuffs, hides and leather, textiles, and metals. Live stock, provisions, fruits, coal and coke, oils, naval stores, building materials, chemicals, drugs, and miscellaneous products all rose. Provisions scored the most striking advance. The following table shows high and low points in the past twenty years for each of the thirteen groups:

	High		*Low*	
Breadstuffs	May 1,1917	$0.2401	July 1,1896	$0.0524
Live stock	Sept. 1,1917	.6725	July 1,1896	.1855
Provisions	Sept. 1,1917	3.8684	July 1,1896	1.3619
Fruits	Sept. 1,1917	.4285	July 1,1896	.1210
Hides and lea.	Jan. 1,1917	2.6250	July 1,1896	.8250
Textiles	Aug. 1,1917	4.9022	July 1,1896	1.5799
Metals	July 1,1917	1.3508	July 1,1896	.3757
Coal and coke	July 1,1917	.0196	July 1,1896	.0048
Oils	Sept. 1,1917	.8419	July 1,1896	.2082
Naval stores	Apr. 1,1911	.1662	July 1,1896	.0402
Building mtls.	Sept. 1,1917	.1392	Dec. 1,1911	.0708
Chem. & drugs	Mar. 1,1916	1.6858	Sept. 1,1910	.5797
Miscellaneous	Nov. 1,1904	.6077	July 1,1896	.2150

AFTER-THE-WAR CONDITIONS—TWO FORECASTS

Two current views on the after-the-war conditions in market values were presented recently in the New York *Commercial.* It first presented the pessimistic view, which is based largely on conditions among the railroads. Many of these companies, as well as other corporations, for five years or more have been financing their requirements by issuing short-term notes instead of long-term bonds, hoping from year to year that the money market would become more favorable for long-term financing. The enormous debts which all the belligerents in the war have been incurring

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and the high rates of interest they are paying have precluded the borrowing of money or the sale of low-interest bonds in Europe for many years to come. Large quantities of short-term notes issued by American corporations will fall due within fifteen months, and meanwhile corporations have been finding it harder than ever to sell bonds to cover them since the United States has offered bonds by the billion dollars bearing 4 per cent. interest. As long as the Government offers that high rate private corporations must pay more, "and may find it hard to get money at any rate they can afford to pay." It is largely in consequence of these conditions that railroad shares and bonds are deprest. Some pessimists "predict receiverships for companies that are solvent as far as ability to pay interest and all other current charges and expenses is concerned." They argue that some companies "will be unable to renew their notes or to borrow money with which to take them up as they fall due, and that a receivership will be the only way to protect the property from disastrous sacrifice." They base this opinion on "the demand for money to refund the war-debts of the belligerents that will arise after peace is restored, which will make money dear for many years to come."

Whether these fears are well grounded or not *The Commercial* does not undertake to say, but it notes as a fact that "the security markets of this country reflect them, and the shares of corporations which must finance many obligations falling due within the next year or two have fallen heavily in spite of increased business and earnings." These declines, moreover, "are specific, and in addition to the general decline of securities caused by prospective war-taxes and the vagaries of Congress." The writer notes that "another and brighter side to this great financial problem exists":

"When the belligerents refund their war-debts by issuing long-term bonds; those who hold the notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt already issued and to be issued hereafter, will either take the new bonds in exchange for their present holdings or will receive cash. If the latter, they will reinvest the money as soon as possible. As far as currency is concerned money will be plentiful because all Europe is already in a state of currency inflation. The United States has so much gold that it will undoubtedly remain on a sound money basis no matter what happens elsewhere, and European investors may prefer American securities with principal and interest or dividends payable in gold to the class of bonds some European countries may force their citizens to take as an alternative of repudiation.

"As soon as the piling up of war-debts comes to an end their refunding will release money on one hand as fast as it ties it up on the other. Those who hold Government securities at the end of the war will be enterprising men willing to take chances and they will let the conservative investors take the new bonds while they use the money in new enterprises. The result will be that money will be plentiful and comparatively easy, in which event American railroads will be able to finance their requirements on better terms than they can now obtain. The years that followed our exhausting Civil War saw the greatest expansion of railroads in our history. To-day there is plenty of room for expansion and we may see another period of it after peace is restored. The wisest men in financial circles were wrong about the possibility of such a war before it happened, and were again wrong about its effect on this country for six months after it broke out. The pessimists may again be as wide of the mark as they were three years ago."

The National City Bank, in its monthly circular on business conditions, has been discussing this subject—not so much, however, as to railroad values, as to general industrial conditions. It takes a much more hopeful view of the so-called reconstruction period than some other authorities have taken. The writer says:

"Everywhere there is anxiety as to the effect of debts upon industry and living conditions after the war, but it is noteworthy that in all countries the people are busy with plans for reorganization and developments. It is generally recognized that the main problem is that of getting the people back to work. If the industries can be put on their feet promptly, the fiscal problems can be handled. The early forecasts of war-finance went astray because they assumed that the war-expenditures would be taken out of capital, but that has been true only in minor degree. The bulk of the war-expenditures consists of labor and of supplies of current production.

"A year of war means that the work of the year has been to a great extent expended unproductively. It has been lost. But the stock of fixt accumulated capital, in the form of implements, tools, equipment, railways, factories, houses, etc., by means of which wealth is produced and trade is carried on, has not been destroyed, except in limited districts. It is for this reason—because the wealth-producing capacities of the countries remained—and because the energies of all peoples were enormously stimulated, that the prophecies of an early end of the war through exhaustion have failed.

"For a like reason the prophecies of universal poverty, industrial prostration, and general bankruptcy after the war are likely to be astray. The world never has very much consumable wealth on hand; its wealth is in the equipment for production. It never does very much buying with money; the purchasing power of every country is in its own powers of production. As soon as the industries of every country can be put in order and started, as soon as everybody can be got to work and earning something, and trade can be reorganized, markets will be reestablished and conditions will naturally become normal.

"It is time to stop talking about war-debts as tho all payments upon them were to be sunk in the sea. The expeditures which created the debts were unproductive and the wealth to liquidate the debts must be created in the future, but when it is created it will not be consumed or lost to society by being passed through the Government Treasuries and into the hands of the debt-holders. That is an error due to the persistence of the idea that wealth is of no value to anybody but those who hold title to it.

"In all the warring countries the period immediately following the war is looked forward to with more or less apprehension. It is recognized that the months following demobilization, until the men who are leaving the armies are located in regular employment, and until the industries are reorganized and have found a regular outlet for their products, will be a critical time. The trade of the world is disorganized and will have to take shape again. May there not be a period of hesitation, confusion, unemployment, and depression?

"The best assurance that this danger will be averted is in the fact that it is everywhere recognized, and that steps are being planned to deal with it. It is agreed in all countries that demobilization will be accomplished gradually, and

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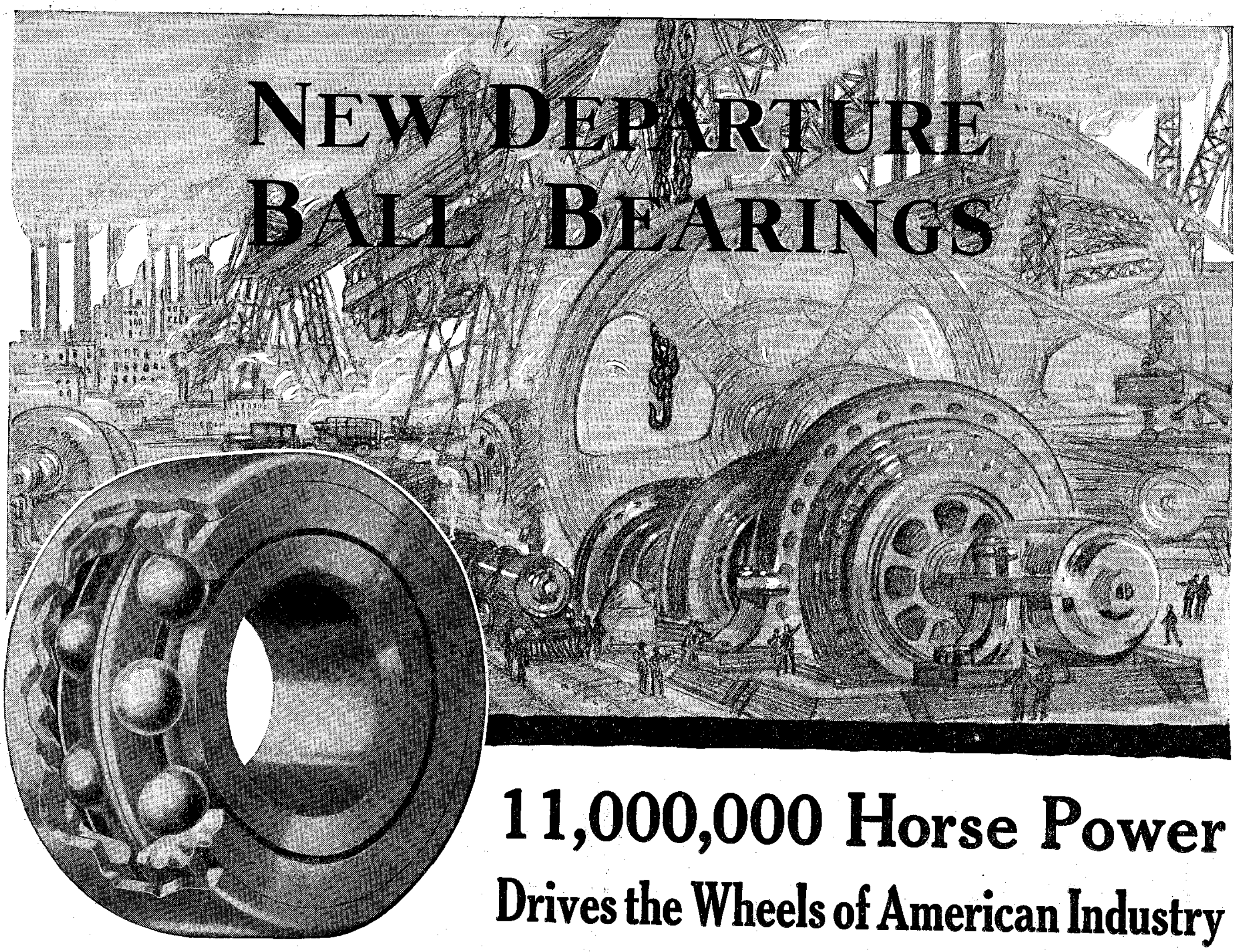

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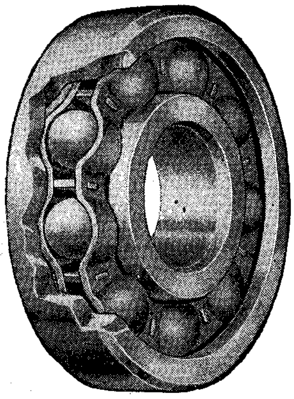

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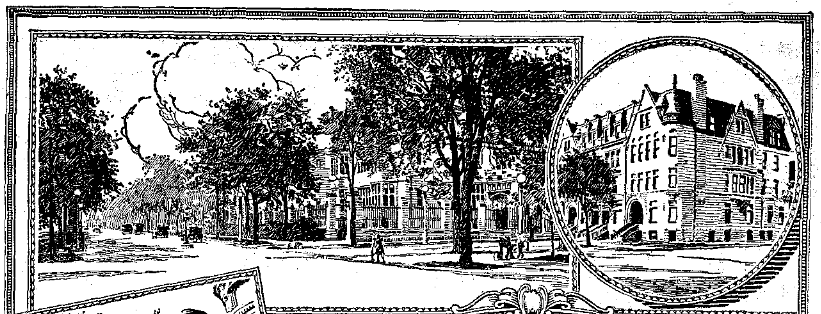

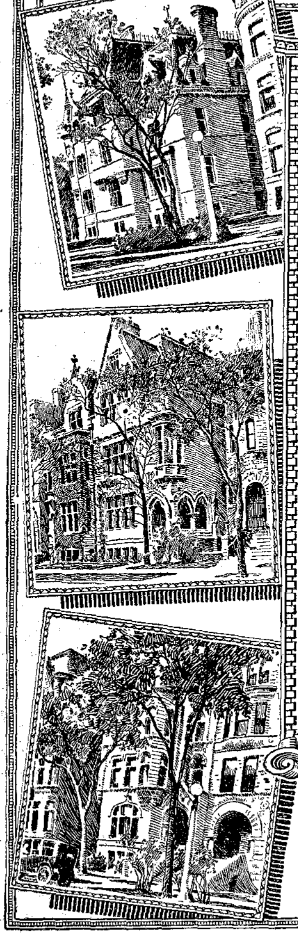

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that provisions will be made for placing the men in employment. The general feeling in England is that there will be a demand for labor in the industries that will absorb the supply as fast as it is available. Ship-building will be very active, and there is a great amount of construction work which has been held in abeyance. The Government is considering an extensive house-building program, to provide sanitary tenements for the working classes.

"In Germany plans for the postwar period are being carefully made. In France the Government will lend its credit for the rehabilitation of the devastated provinces and probably for the assistance of the industries. Normal progress has been everywhere interrupted, and will be resumed with a rush as soon as general confidence in the situation is established."

NEXT FALL TO SEE 10,000,000 TONS OF AMERICAN SHIPPING AFLOAT

From the Shipping Board were made public at the end of September figures to show that by October 1, 1918, this country will have in operation 10,000,000 tons of shipping. At present all merchant ships engaged in the Atlantic trade represent 25,500,000 gross tons. Of that amount England is operating 13,400,000 gross tons, or nearly 53 per cent., and the United States something over 2,000,000 gross tons, or about 8 per cent. Considerable optimism has been exprest in Washington over the outlook from a volume of American shipping reaching 10,000,000 tons. A formal statement issued through the Committee on Public Information on this subject reads as follows:

"The United States has to-day 458 ships of over 1,500 dead-weight tons with an aggregate tonnage of 2,871,359, either engaged in or capable of participating in foreign trade. There are also 117 ships of a tonnage of 700,285 of German and Austrian origin. The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has commandeered nearly 400 steel ships, of more than 2,500,000 tons, which are being completed or under contract for construction in American yards. The Board's Fleet Corporation has also contracted for 636 ships with a tonnage of 3,124,700. Totaled, these figures show that the United States will have near the end of 1918 a merchant fleet of more than 1,600 ships aggregating 9,200,000 tons to carry its foreign commerce as compared with an overseas marine of 1,614,222 tons on June 30, 1914, scarcely a month before the European War began.

"The tonnage referred to is exclusive of that engaged on inland waters, unsuitable coastwise ships and small craft operating along the coast and in bays and harbors, and does not, of course, include the prospective additional program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The fleet in prospect is already becoming a reality. Several of the commandeered ships are already taking cargo; others will leave the ways in increasing numbers with each succeeding month. The ships for which the Shipping Board has contracted are under construction, and the first launching is expected within sixty to ninety days. The additional ship-building program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, developed under the direction of Admiral Capps, its present general manager, will total approximately 2,500,000 tons. The total building program therefore would represent about 10,000,000 tons, or, including those vessels commandeered on the ways, about 13,700,000 tons. The capacity of the Great Lakes yards in building ships of 4,200 tons and under has been estimated at 140 vessels, but these yards are at present tied up with other work, and the corporation intends to hurry their release. In addition to the floating tonnage on the Great Lakes which the Fleet Corporation intends to withdraw, there are a number of lake vessels being cut down so that they may be brought through the Welland Canal. There are 26 of these large vessels which are being cut in two for this purpose. Already the Shipping Board has diverted about 200,000 tons from the coastwise shipping to the Atlantic trade. It is expected that nearly 1,000,000 tons in all will be diverted. This will add materially to the power of the American merchant marine in the Atlantic.

"The Shipping Board estimates that there are 48,000,000 gross tons of merchant shipping in the world. This includes 31,000,000 gross tons of overseas ships, 6,000,000 tons of inland and Baltic ships, 6,000,000 tons of coastwise ships, and 5,000,000 tons of enemy ships. The Atlantic shipping has been estimated by the Board to be approximately 25,500,000 gross tons. This includes 13,400,000 gross tons of British ships, 3,350,000 tons of Scandinavian ships, 2,000,000 tons of United States ships, 1,600,000 tons of French ships, 1,250,000 tons of Italian ships, 1,200,000 tons of Dutch ships, and 2,270,000 gross tons of all other ships.

"The Pacific shipping has been estimated by the Board to be approximately 5,500,000 tons, which includes 2,100,000 gross tons of British ships, 1,900,000 tons of Japanese ships, and 1,500,000 tons of all other. Included in this last item is 400,000 gross tons of United States ships."

As to the construction program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, a statement issued at the same time from the offices of Admiral Capps said:

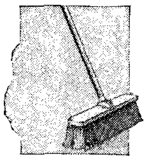
"During the past two months the Emergency Fleet Corporation has awarded contracts for 118 wooden vessels of 3,500 tons dead-weight capacity each to 27 different shipyards. There had previously been awarded contracts for 235 wooden vessels of similar type to the above, and for 58 vessels of composite construction, thereby making a total award to date of 411 wooden and composite vessels of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 1,460,900.

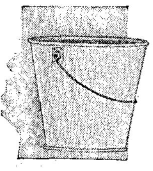
"During the past two months the designs for machinery have been completed for the manufacture of engines, boilers, and other articles of equipment for these vessels, for which the facilities available of machine-shops and boiler-works throughout the country have been availed of. Specifications have been prepared and negotiations outlined and initiated for the assembly and installation of machinery in wooden vessels, the most of which have been or are being constructed as 'hulls only.' Great difficulty has been experienced on the Atlantic Coast in obtaining suitable lumber for these ships, and it is anticipated that there will be greater delay in their completion than was expected when this movement was begun, notwithstanding every possible effort on the part of the corporation and its contractors.

"Since August 1 there have been awarded contracts for 155 steel cargo vessels of 1,076,800 tons dead-weight tonnage, distributed among six shipyards. The most important of these contracts are for vessels of the so-called fabricated type, and special shipyards are being prepared for them.

"Contracts for the boilers and machinery and steel construction of these vessels have already been placed, and the contractors are actively at work in the preparation of the sites for the assembling of these ships. The best efforts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation are devoted to expediting these great ship-building projects.

"Previous to August 1, seventy steel-cargo vessels of 587,000 tons total dead-weight capacity had been contracted for.





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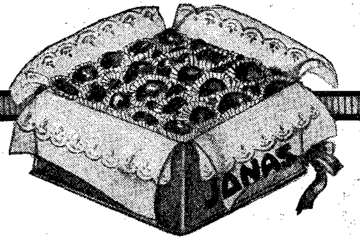

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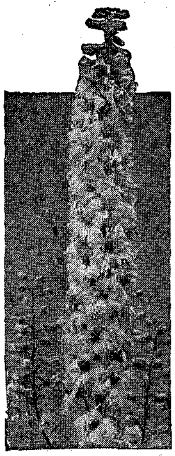

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These vessels were distributed among ten shipyards. Therefore, at the present time, the total number of steel vessels under construction for the United States is 225, with a total aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 1,663,800.

"By proclamation of August 3, 1917, the Fleet Corporation, under authority delegated by the President under the provisions of the Emergency Act, approved June 15, 1917, requisitioned all vessels under construction in the shipyards of the United States of 2,500 tons dead-weight capacity and above. By this act the United States acquired a total number of 403 vessels, determined by the progress reports obtained from the various shipyards to be actually under construction; in many cases where keels had not actually been laid, engines, boilers, equipment, and materials, all of which were also requisitioned, are in various stages of progress, and in comparatively few cases contracts existing for vessels not actually begun, which may or may not be proceeded with as the merits of each case, compared with what is desirable construction, are considered. The total dead-weight tonnage under construction thus acquired, and on which orders have been issued to proceed with the maximum expedition, exceeds 2,000,000 tons dead-weight. There are now under construction for the Emergency Fleet Corporation:

Type of Vessels	*No. of Vessels*	*Total Dead-weight Tonnage*
Wood	353	1,253,900
Composite	58	207,000
Steel	225	1,663,800
Requisitioned vessels	400	2,800,000
Grand total	1,036	5,924,700

"In addition to the above, Congress, in a *pending bill, is authorizing the construction* of additional vessels whose total dead-weight capacity will be nearly 5,000,000 tons. Plans for the major portion of these additional vessels are now in course of preparation and many of them will be of special types adapted to particular necessities of war, and, while substantially cargo-carriers, will have much greater speed than the cargo vessels now under construction.

"With the passage of the pending bill, the Congress will have authorized $1,799,000,000 for the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the actual appropriations made, including those in the pending bill, reach a total sum of $1,085,000,000."

Same Old Habits.—Booth Tarkington, the latest convert to spiritualism, said the other day:

"The average man treats spiritualism as a joke. An illustrator found out recently that I was interested in the subject, so he rushed upon me with a story about a widow who tried to get in touch with her deceased husband.

"The medium, after a good deal of futile work, said to the widow:

"'The conditions this evening seem unfavorable. I can't seem to establish communication with Mr. Smith, ma'am.'

"'Well, I'm not surprized,' said the widow, with a glance at the clock. 'It's only half-past eight now, and John never did show up till about 3 A. M.'"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Missed the Subway.—"I suppose," remarked the traveler on a road out of Peking, "that brakeman is calling the stations in Chinese, of course."

"Of course."

"Makes me homesick. I don't understand what he says, but it sounds very familiar."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. E. H.," San Diego, Cal.—"(1) Perhaps you can tell me something for which I have searched in vain in dictionaries of quotations and such books. Two or three times I have read an allusion to an 'ivory tower,' as symbolizing (or as I understood it) a withdrawal from the coarseness of the world. These allusions seemed to point back to some former original use of the phrase which the reader was expected to know. One place I encountered it was in D'Annunzio's 'L'Innocente,' and there it was in Latin, *turris eburnea*. And in the Bargello at Florence is an ivory carving with the following on the label: '*Pisside (turris eburnea) con Cristo simboleggiato in Orfeo*,' etc. Can you tell me where I will find the original use of the expression or explain its use? (2) What singer did Tennyson mean when he wrote in 'In Memoriam':

'I held it true with him who sings
  To one clear harp in divers tones
  That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.'

Can you cite the passage here alluded to?"

(1) The phrase, "ivory tower," seems to have been first used in Solomon's Song: vii, 4: "Thy neck is as a tower of ivory." It finds a place as an epithet of the Virgin Mary in the Litany of Loreto (*turris eburnea*), used in the Roman Catholic Church. (2) Tennyson's allusion is to Goethe's words: "*Von Änderungen zu höheren Änderungen*" ("From changes to higher changes").

"A. S.," New York City.—"Please tell me whether or not our English language of to-day comes *only* from the old Latin and Greek. I have advanced the argument that we have roots from other languages, and would be greatly indebted to you to have you settle this point for me."

The real source of the English language is the Anglo-Saxon, but its vocabulary has been increased immensely by additions from Latin and other languages. From Greek, it has taken chiefly scientific and technical terms. You will find that most words denoting common, everyday objects are derived from Anglo-Saxon. The subject is treated exhaustively in Dr. Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech."

"G. V. F.," New York City.—"In Poe's 'The Raven,' what does the author mean by 'balm in Gilead'?

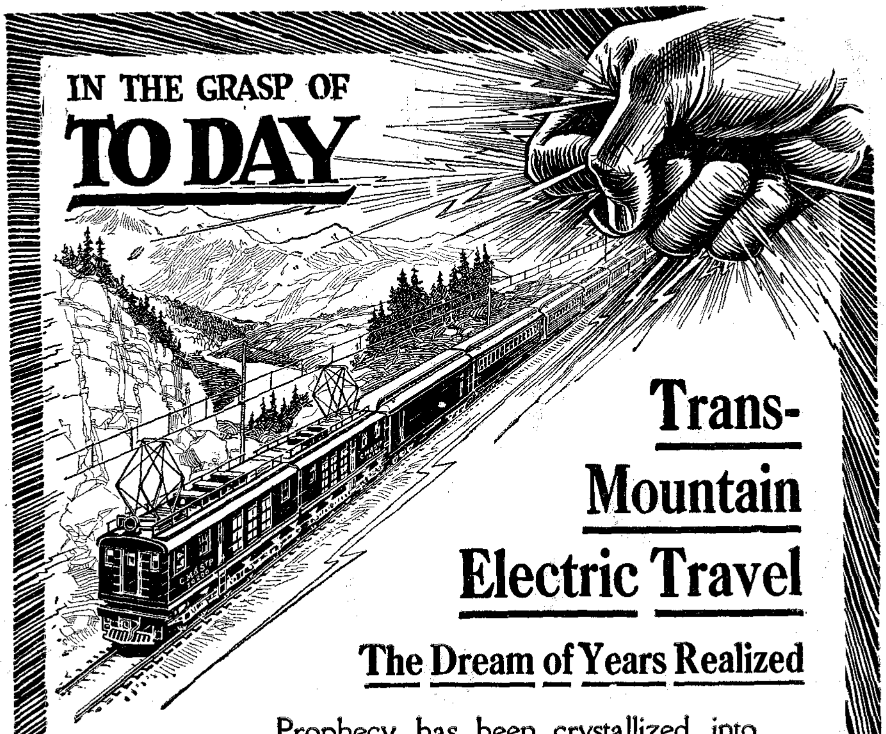
'Is there, is there *balm in Gilead*, tell me truly I implore,
Quoth the Raven. "Nevermore."'

Kindly explain the above."

The reference is to Jeremiah, viii, 22: "Is there no balm in Gilead?" Gilead, a mountainous region in Palestine, was famous for its balm, which was probably the gum from the mastic-tree.

"C. L. P.," Chicago, Ill.—"(1) Who is generally conceded to be the hero in the play by Shakespeare entitled 'The Tragedy of Julius Cæsar'? (2) Who is the chief character? (3) Do most critics believe that the play is rightly named?"

The late Dr. F. J. Furnivall, a noted Shakespearian scholar, said: "*Julius Cæsar* is not the hero of the play: *Brutus* is; yet *Cæsar's* spirit



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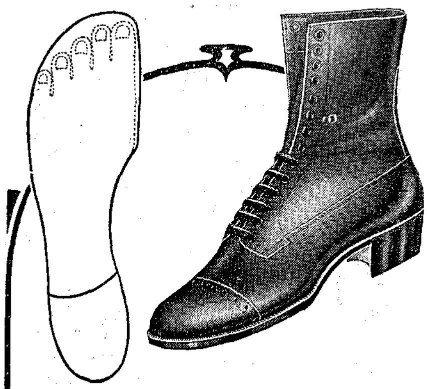

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rules, as *Cassius* and *Brutus* before their deaths acknowledge. . . . *Cæsar's* murder is the center and hinge of the play." Shakespeare has taken the unusual course of representing the character that fills the title-rôle as dying in the middle of the play, but *Cæsar's* ghost dominates all and appears toward the end of the play. Undoubtedly *Cæsar* is the chief character up to the time of his death, and it would be difficult to find a more appropriate title for the play than that which it bears.

"M. H. F.," Smithton, Ark.—"Kindly inform me whether the noun *molasses* is ever correctly used as plural, as, 'These *molasses are* dark.'"

The word *molasses* is always singular.

"M. O. B.," Miller, Mo.—"In the study of grammar and rhetoric, we are taught that all words relating to the Deity should be capitalized. However, we notice that 'who' and 'thine,' when referring to God, are often printed without capitals. Is this merely a typographical error? For example, I have noticed 'Our Father *who* art in Heaven,' and 'for *thine* is the glory,' etc."

In ordinary practise pronouns relating to the Divinity should be capitalized, but they are never capitalized in the Bible, from which you are apparently quoting, probably because in early printing capital letters were fewer in a printing-office than they are to-day.

"R. E. C.," Little Rock, Ark.—"Kindly tell me which of the following sentences is correct: 'Whom will the paper be read by?' or 'By whom will the paper be read.' A few years ago I was taught at school that it was incorrect to end a sentence with a preposition, as illustrated by the first sentence quoted above. Does this rule in grammar still hold good?"

The second form is preferable; but it can not be said that it is always incorrect to close a sentence with a preposition. Dr. Fernald, in his "Working Grammar of the English Language" (p. 203), says: "In English the preposition may at times appropriately, and very forcibly, follow the noun or pronoun which is its object," and quotes Lowell as writing, "The soil out of which such men as he are made is good to be born *on*, good to live *on*, good to die *for*, and to be buried *in*."

"B. B. A.," Sinnamahoning, Pa.—"(1) I have recently come across the following statement by a well-known educator: 'The study of formal grammar is *almost* valueless.' Please comment on this. Valueless to whom? (2) Why are the *U's* in mottoes given the form of *V's?*"

(1) *Not* "valueless" but "*almost* valueless" is what the well-known educator said. This, of course, is purely a private opinion, but none the less it is refreshing when compared with the views of Ben Jonson: "The profit of grammar is great to strangers who are to live in communion and commerce with us. . . . *Grammatica est ars bene loquendi*—The art of grammar is to speak well." In Classic Greek and Latin the word designated the systematic study of philology and embraced a complete analytical survey of literature. Later it was restricted to linguistics, and still later to the art of speaking and writing a language correctly. In the "Vision of Piers Plowman" Langland announced (1362): "Gramer for gurles, Igon furste to write," but about thirty years later John de Trevisa found that "Holy wrytte wol not al way be subget to the rules of gramer" (see his translation of Bartholomæus Anglicus's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," made in 1398 and printed in 1495, XVII, iii, 604). Since then students of the language have found that Holy Writ is not the only writ which refuses to be subjected to rules. In English grammar is no more than a code devised to explain analytically or account for the speech and writings of the people. It is not an exact science. In fact it can never be an exact science, for it contains more exceptions to its rules than rules to govern its exceptions. Many persons in our time look upon the decisions of the grammar as they do on the decisions of the United States Supreme Court—the court of last resort. This is an altogether erroneous view to take. "Grammar is not a creative science, it is purely an analytical one. Speech was used long before any grammarian undertook to codify it, and the office of grammar is not to go before and decree what men shall say, but to follow after and describe what they do say" (Samuel Ramsey, "English Language and English Grammar," p. iv). No study properly pursued is valueless. Certainly no student of the English language, even tho he be "a well-known educator," can do without some knowledge of formal grammar with which to analyze what he himself has said or may wish to say. (2) The characters *V* and *U* indicated the same sound in Latin, in Norman-French, and in English to the Elizabethan period, and in dictionaries were considered as belonging to the same group even to the year 1775. In inscriptions the form *V* is used instead of *U* because it is more easily cut in the stone.

"M. M. C.," Boston, Mass.—"Can you tell me who is the Grand Duke Constantine referred to as author of a passion-play called 'The King of the Jews,' by K. R.? Is he to be identified with the one who accompanied a cousin—the Grand Duke Alexis—to sea in the war of 1877–78?"

Alexis Alexandrovitch, the Russian Grand Duke, was born at St. Petersburg in 1850. He was a brother of Czar Alexander III. and uncle of Nicholas II. He entered the Russian Navy at an early age, became high admiral, and was subsequently appointed to the supreme command of the Russian fleet, a post which he held until disaster befell the fleet in the Pacific Ocean during the Russo-Japanese War, when he resigned. He died in Paris, November 14, 1908.

The Grand Duke Constantine Nicholaievitch was born in 1827, and died at Tsarskoe Selo in 1892. Expert in naval matters he was placed in command of the Baltic fleet during the Turko-Russian War. When his brother succeeded to the throne as Alexander II., the emancipator of the serfs conferred the title of high admiral upon him. Constantine introduced many reforms in the Russian naval service but by adopting rigorous measures in administering his office as Lieutenant-General of Poland—a post to which he was subsequently appointed—he provoked a violent insurrection there. In 1865 he became president of the Council of the Empire, but when his nephew, Alexander III.. came to the throne in 1881 Constantine, experiencing imperial displeasure, withdrew, remaining abroad for two years. *His son*, Constantine Constantinovitch, born in 1858, is the only member of the Russian imperial family who has followed literature as a profession, writing under the pseudonym K. R.—Konstantine Romanof—a remarkable collection of verse. He served in the Navy and also in the Army, becoming Colonel of the famous Preobrajensky Regiment. He was appointed inspector of military schools, and in 1889 was elected president of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

"S. C.," Boston, Mass.—"Please distinguish between 'Would ask you kindly to . . .' and 'would ask you to kindly . . .'"

In the first phrase *kindly* describes the manner of asking; that is, in a way that will be pleasing to the recipient. In the second, the word modifies the verb that is to follow and connotes "with sympathy, good nature, benevolence," etc. As an illustration of the use of the word in the sense of "affectionately" and "lovingly" we have the late Archbishop Tait's benign advice to a friend who was bored by the attentions of a conceited dolt: "Tell him he is an ass—but say so *kindly*."

"J. D.," Dowling Park, Fla.—"(1) A friend tells me that the compass reverses itself south of the equator. Is this correct? (2) He claims that south of the equator the shadow points to the north at noon. Is this a fact?"

Consult the "New International Encyclopedia," volume 5, pp. 681–682, and you will learn that the action of the magnetic compass depends upon the attraction of the earth's magnetic force, and (vol. 22, p. 120), that the various magnetic elements suffer more or less progressive changes from year to year. The so-called magnetic poles (the one in the neighborhood of 70° N. lat. and 97° W. long. and the other in about 73° S. lat. and 155° E. long.) are not points but merely centers of magnetic areas. Over these areas a freely suspended magnet, balanced about its center, hangs vertically. As we recede from the magnetic poles, the inclination of the magnet decreases until on the magnetic equator, where the magnet has no tendency to dip. While changing its inclination the magnet continues to point in the general direction of the magnetic pole. The magnetic north pole was discovered by Commander James Clark Ross, June 1, 1832, during Sir John Ross's second voyage, and the magnetic south pole by Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, January 16, 1909. (2) No, to the south.